INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 74. BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 27 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING at MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Dates	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
31 Mar.	MOOLTANx		20,847
7 April	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA*		0,986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10 946
23 ,,	RAZMA	NARKUNDAx	16,572
30 ,,	DELTAK		8,000
7 July	KANPURA*		16,601
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug	RWALPINDI*		16,619
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
5th April	MANELA	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
14th June	MANORA	7,884

P. & O. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,

1928		
29th March	NALDERA	Colombo and Australia
31st March	†KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
10th April	†ALIPORE	Straits, China and Japan.
24th April.	DELTA	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan
26th April.	†MIRZAPORE..	Straits, China and Japan.
28th April	NARKUNDA	Colombo, and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
7th June Connecting	RAWALPINDI at Colombo with COMORIN	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia
5th July Connecting	RAJPUTANA at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Colombo Straits, China & Japan for Australia

† Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
28thMar.	BARJORA	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.
29th ,,	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
31st ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
2ndApr.	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie
18th ,,	xELLORA	Mombasa.

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P & O Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru	5374	22nd Mar.	4 April.
Suez Maru	4646	2nd Apr.	1 th ,,
*Sado Maru	5898	30th Mar	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	th Apr.	16 ,,
G nos Maru	6785	16th ,,	30 ,,
*Awa Maru	6028	30th ,,	14 May
Hakodate Maru	5303	7 h May	20th ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	17th ,,	30th ,,
Bingo Maru	6047	20th ,,	3rd June
Tamba Maru	5845	30th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinnoh Maru	14th March	24th Mar.
Indo Maru	14th ,,	26th ,,
Celebes Maru	25th ,,	6th April.
Indus Maru	12th April	22nd ,,
Shunku Maru	24th ,,	6th May
Borneo Maru	10th May.	23rd ,,
Honolulu Maru.	24th ,,	3rst ,,
Sumatra Maru	5th June.	22nd June

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorder.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR OFFICES.

SCRIBBLING BLOCKS FOR SALE

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

Letter Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—2—0 each
Note Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—1—6 each
Half Note Paper Size .. .. Rs. 0—1—0 each

Apply to:—
BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.,
Old Custom House Road - - - - - - BOMPAY.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS

to note the best medium in Southern India to push their sales extensively is

"THE HINDU"

The leading National Daily that commands the largest circulation among all classes. Up-to-date in everything; and it contains special sports' cables which are an exclusive feature to "The HINDU."

AN ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL

is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.

For rates and particulars apply to

The Manager, P. Box 316, MADRAS.

The BENGALEE

(ESTD. 1858)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

The Oldest Indian Daily Paper in Calcutta.

It is published daily except Mondays and Circulate throughout India.

As an advertising medium the "Bengalee" is second to none in the Indian Press.

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, Etc.

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to:—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS.

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA).

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,

CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMB

Managing Agents: M. KANJI & CO.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Proof Building D'LiStreet, Mazagon, Bombay

ADVERTISING IS THE MASTER SALESMAN

The people of the earth do him homage. He is the herald of success for men, merchants and manufacturers.

He goes forth to tell the world the message of Service and Sound merchandise. And the world listens when he speaks.

There was a day long ago when by sheer weight of superior merit, a business could rise above the common level without him, but that day has passed into oblivion.

For those who have used him as their Servant he has gathered untold millions into their coffers.

He is waiting for your command at the

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

(FREE ILLUSTRATIONS TO NEW ADVERTISERS.)

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your **WANTS** here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms.—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for selling shares of the Buridehing Tea Company, Limited. The Company possesses a grant of over 500 acres of land in the District of Lakshmipur in Upper Assam. The soil of the garden is excellent and surrounded by European managed Tea Estates. The Board consists of veteran tea planters and pucca businessmen. For terms and other particulars apply to:—UPPER ASSAM PLANTERS AGENCY, Managing Agents, 6B, Hastings Street, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Matheran on Rs. 40-5/2-60 plus Rs. 10/- conveyance allowance and free quarters. Applications to be submitted before 7th April, 1928, to the PRESIDENT, MATHERAN MUNICIPALITY.
A 30157

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the post of temporary ECONOMIST for a period of from 6 to 8 months on a salary of Rs. 500 a month. Applicants must have passed an Economics degree with honours and must be well up in Statistics. Preference will be given to one who has had practical experience of rural Economic investigation. Applications should reach the SECRETARY, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 25, Wodehouse Road Fort, Bombay, not later than the 5th April.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A DIRECTOR of Public Instruction for the Jaipur State on a salary of Rs. 600 but the Durbar is prepared to pay a higher salary upto Rs. 1,000 according to qualifications T. A., Leave and Pension according to State Rules. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year and shall have to enter into an agreement to serve the State for at least 3 years from the date of confirmation. Knowledge of vernaculars essential. Only M. A. with administrative experience need apply. EDUCATION MEMBER, JAIPUR.

WANTED—TEMPORARILY FOR ONE year, Lower Subordinates on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem. Joining T. A. will not be paid. The applications should reach the undermentioned Officer before 1-4-1928. DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER, Ganjam.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a well educated FAST TYPIST by the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
A

WANTED—AGENTS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 p.m. for sale of our factory silk and woollen dresses, hosiery, etc. RAI BAHADUR KNITTING WORKS, Ludhiana.
A R794

WANTED An experienced SALESMAN, preferably European for retail shop dealing in cotton and woollen textiles. Apply stating previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 2119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30168

WANTED—A CLERK HAVING A FAIR knowledge of Hindi and Marathi both for writing commercial letters. Preference will be given to a Maharashtrian. Apply Post Box 6704, Calcutta.

WANTED—Fully qualified NURSES and also experienced NURSES. Apply personally HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir H. N. Hospital, new Charni Road, between 5 and 7 p. m. daily.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R888

FOR SALE.

SPORTS COATS
Made to measure from Kakomi Khaki Drill. Just the Coat for Shikar. From Rs. 8|14 each.

KAKOMI TWILL
Specially manufactured for tropical shirts. A sturdy fabric that defies the Indian Dhobi. From As. 8|6 per yard 30" wide.

COTTON TWEEDS.
Light weight cotton materials, similar in appearance to Woollen Tweeds. Ideal for summer suits. Wear splendidly. As. 13|6 per yard. 27" wide. Send for samples.

KAKOMI SHIKAR CLOTH
A specially woven sun proof material for sportsmen's coat etc. Re. 1|12|6 per yard, 27" wide.

KAKOMI KHAKHI DRILLS.
In two standard shades of Khaki. Very strong and serviceable. From As. 11 per yard 26" wide.

KAKOMI SHIRTS.
Smartly cut in excellent wearing Kakomi fabrics. Striped Neglege Shirts, with soft double cuffs. From Rs. 4 each. Polo Collars to match at As. 8 each. White Shirts, with soft double cuffs Rs. 3|4 each. Khaki Shirts (tennis style) ideal for Shikar Rs. 2|14 each. Write for samples.

KAKOMI TENTS.
Whether its a Marquee or a Bath Tent, a Tent for the Hills or for the Stable, get in touch with us. We are specialists in Tent Manufacture of every description. Best quality fabrics and fittings only.
For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K2

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

RENOWNED MANGOES, GRAFTS and PLANTS.—A vast stock of renowned LANGRA, BOMBAY KISHENBHOG, FAZLEF, etc. grafts, ROSE LICHEE and other fruits plants, strong, well-known and capable of bearing fruits in two years. Ask for catalogue.
SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY No. 5, Darbhanga.
T 30157

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURKO THERMAE, Electric Ozon Institute, cure for Sciatica, Rheumatism, etc. Attended by European Nurses 9 to 10. Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaway.
M R803

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SHALLOW, and DEEP, borings from 3 inches to 6 inches upto 800 feet for minerals, coal, stone, foundations, sounding for buildings, bridge, piers, dams, docks, drilling wells for water supply or Irrigation are being undertaken by Messrs. RAMNIKLAL RATILAL AND SONS, Boring Contractors, BROACH.
T R 745

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	— Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	— Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	— Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	— Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

RE. NEW TIME TABLE FROM 1ST APRIL 1928.

ON and from 1st April, 1928, a new Time Table will be brought into force. The following are the important changes.

A new III Class Express Train will be introduced between Bombay and Delhi and a connecting III Class Express train between Bina and Allahabad to the following timings.

197 DN. III CLASS EXPRESS

V. T. Bombay	dep.	8-30
Bina	arr.	5-30
	dep.	5-50
Delhi Jn.	arr.	18-0

198 UP III CLASS EXPRESS.

Delhi Jn.	dep.	10-0
Bina	arr.	22-50
	dep.	23-10
V. T. Bombay	arr.	19-10

199 DN. III CLASS EXPRESS.

Bina	dep.	7-15
Allahabad	arri	20-40

200 UP III CLASS EXPRESS.

Allahabad	dep.	10-15
Bina	arr.	22-15

Two through 3rd class bogie carriages will run on those trains between Bombay and Allahabad.

The first Express train for Allahabad will leave Bina on the 2nd April 1928.

On the opening of the Nerbudda Bridge the Allahabad Express train will be run between Itarsi and Allahabad via Jubbulpore.

An additional train will run each way between Pulgaon and Arvi to the following timings.

369 DN. MIXED.

Pulgaon	dep.	18-15
Arvi	arr.	19-55

370 UP MIXED.

Arvi	dep.	0-40
Pulgaon	arr.	2-15

15 Dn. S. E. Passenger will leave V. Terminus at 9-15 instead of 9-45.

603 Dn. Lucknow Express will leave Jhansi at 23-45 instead of 22-30 and arrive Lucknow at 6-50 instead of 6-10.

For detail timings of all trains see Sheet Time Table in force from 1st April 1928 posted at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 26th March, 1928.
30167

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DOG SPIKES, TIN INGOTS AND PAINT KHAKI MOIST.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

(a) 60,100 Dog Spikes W. I. 6-3|4in. long by 3|4in. square to British Engineering Standard Association Specification, weighing approximately 26 tons and to be stamped G. I. P. R.
(b) 30 tons Tin Ingots 99 per cent. purity.
(c) 20 tons Paint Khaki moist properly ground in pure linseed oil for carriage roofs.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the office of the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of DOG SPIKES, TIN INGOTS or PAINT KHAKI MOIST" as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 25th April, 1928.

4. The result of the tenders will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
13th March, 1928.
30111

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE: ESTATE OF BAI MONGHIBAI, WIDOW OF SUNDERJI PREMJI, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming to be the heirs of the abovenamed Deceased or claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bai MONGHIBAI, widow of Sunderji Premji, Deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 17th day of September, 1921, and Letters of Administration of whose estate having effect throughout Presidency of Bombay were granted, on or about the 13th day of April, 1927, to Basil Norman Lang of Bombay European Inhabitant, the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Liladhar Sunderji are hereby required to send their claims to the said Administrator at the Office of Messrs. DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM, his attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1928.

VITHALDAS J. DIVECHA,
For Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram, Attorneys for the Administrator.
Address:—
107, Esplanade, Road, Fort, Bombay.
30170

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUEABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Sha Tulsaji Manrupji and Co. the Mortagees and on account and at risk of Shaikh Mahomed Shaikh Adam Chand and others in pursuance of the power of sale contained in two deeds of Mortagage dated 27th October 1923 made between the Mortagagors of the one part and the Mortagees of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable properties on TUESDAY, the 27th March, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7176 Street No. 59 and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. ..... New No. 17113, Old Survey No. 4641, New Survey No. 2|4368 and Cadastral Survey No. 3688, Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasurement Ninty-five square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Nanubhai and Co, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI AND CO.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Kanchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening mart et to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clients as the earliest by express telegrams any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our clients instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel Nos: 22044-24341

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC FURNITURE, ON SUNDAY, THE 1ST APRIL, 1928, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT "THE CAIRN," CUMBALLA HILL ALTAMOUNT ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction very valuable, made-to-order furniture, from selected teak and blackwood, also Jacobean furniture from John Roberts, nearly new iron frame piano, H. M. V. Phonograph, revolving top writing table and chairs, English Mahogany wood round dining table, Jacobean arm chairs by Roberts, Jacobean sideboard and dumbwaiters by Roberts, Indian carved furniture of oriental design English, Persian and Bokhara carpets, rich silver and book cases, bedsteads by Benjamin solid teakwood cupboards, chival and dressing chest-of-drawers, dressing and wash hand tables oval mirror door (Zoonda) large wardrobe Remington typewriter, iron safe on stand by Richardson and Cruddas, E. lamps and fans, rich brass ornaments, old Chinaware, rich glass and porcelain ware best, Viceroy and Elkington platedware, one "Damler" Cabriolet 7 seater 30 H.P. 6 cylinders motor-car in excellent condition, etc., etc.

Property of Major G. C. Richardson of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas.

The catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF AN UNIQUE COLLECTION OF BOOKS AND A LIBRARY OF THE LATE HAJI MOHMED ALARAKHIA SIVJI, THE EDITOR, "VISHMI SADL"

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 249 of 1927 (Bai Khairoo vs. Gulam Hussein), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of Akbar Buildini, next to Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Road, Fort.

A large library consisting of valuable magazines, historical books, 110 books of Umar Khayam, encyclopaedias in English, books in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu languages, glass door and gun-sectional bookcases, writing tables, wooden picture blocks, chairs, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Private offers will be received by the Receiver or the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT LANOWLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai vs. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the undermentioned property:—

All that vacant piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Toongarali near Lonavla in Taluka Maval District Poona, bearing Collector's Survey No. 80, admeasuring about 5 acres 15 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 2-8. It is bounded on the East by the land of Ganu Gopal Navekar, on the South by the Inami land of Joshi, on the West by the land of Krishnaji Dowlaji, on the North by the Inami land belonging to the chamar of the village.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT JAMLI MOHOLA (BAPU KHOTE STREET).

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1683 of 1926 (Babu Kantilal and anr. vs. Godavaribai and anr.) and pursuance to the directions contained in the consent decree, dated the 17th January, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in the premises the following valuable property.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bapu Khote Street, without the Fort and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5926, Street No. 230 and 232 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 213, New No. 7528, Old Survey No. 1996 and New Survey No. 763, Cadastral Survey No. 3241, and containing by admeasurement 74 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by Bapu Khote Street, aforesaid, on the West by a Sweeper's Passage, on the North by the property of Keshav Mahlari, on the South by the property of Ladkerbai and Laxmidas Jivandas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Hasan Baxi and Co., Receiver's Attorneys or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M.
CINEMA SHOW
A Thrilling Picture
"ONE NIGHT"
Your eyes have never beheld such Romance, Power and Thrill and other Films
At 9-30 P. M.
THE NEW JOY BELLS of 1928
Super Cabaret Entertainment
Including
BOBBIE BURCOTT
The Inimitable London Comedienne
In an Entirely New Costume Comedy Extravaganza
POPULAR PRICES
Admission Rs 4/-, Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 and Annas 9 including tax.
Booking at Rose and Co.
After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Greatest Athletic Star—the Idol of Millions—Dashing, Daring, Debonair.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
In his Supremest Screen Achievement—the Latest Thundering United Artists' Attraction in 10 Reels or 10,000 Feet of Romance—Adventure and Dare-Devilry:
AS
THE GAUCHO
Laugh and the world laughs with you, Leap and you leap alone!
Doug. does both in his most sumptuous production—the Greatest of all—
AND
SIR TUKOJIRAO WEDS HIS AMERICAN BRIDE

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
'WE'RE in the NAVY NOW'
Starring the Popular Paramount Stars:—
WALLACE BEERY
The Erstwhile Villain and Tragedian
AND
RAYMOND HATTON
One of the Screen's finest Character-actors.
Supported by a Brilliant Comedy cast AND A BEVY OF HOLLYWOOD BATHING BEAUTIES.

EDWARD THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
STARLIGHT
The Untamed
with
JACK PERRIN

PATHE CINEMA

(ROYAL OPERA HOUSE).
TO-DAY, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
BIGGEST AND BEST BRITISH WAR FILM!
Produced by Permission of the Army Council and in collaboration with the War Office depicting the Campaign of the SOMME
THE SOMME
Thrilling Record of the Turmoil and Tragedy of Stirring Events and the Natural Humour of Men whose Laughter sometimes died with a Mortal Wound!
EVER-LASTING MEMORIAL TO THE DOGGED TENACITY OF THE BRITISH NATION!

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Quiet but Firm—Unfavourable weather forecast—Stocks decreasing Futures 11 to 18 points higher.

New York, March 24.

The New York futures market ruled firm on considerable trade fixing call sales on weather forecast being unfavourable over the eastern belt. The stocks in the local are showing a gradual decline and week-end figures are very bullish—the market closed at a rise of 11 to 18 points. Spot Cotton prices improved 10 points to 19.85c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 12 points to 19.45c.

The highest point for July contract on the 23rd instant of 19.20 was quoted at the opening and lowest was recorded at 2.17 p.m. of 19.11. On Saturday the 24th instant at 10-11 a.m. July touched the lowest points of 19.13 and highest 19.27 was quoted at 11-26 a.m. half an hour before the close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Shamji Hemraj and Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Cotton expect quiet time being eventually considerably higher.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends "Spinners fixing call sales."

March 20.

Market is quiet but firm. Prices advanced on unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast and decreasing stock in New York.

Hentz and Co.:—"Trade fixing on decline but hesitate to follow advance, trade shorts May being switched to July. Weather improved, Securities strong."

Arnold and Co.:—"Market dull with disappointing trade support, and dormant speculation but higher prices during growing time anticipated, as may expected unusually responsive to crop news in view of decreased carryover and purchases of new crop on recessions recommended."

MR. GANN'S CABLE:—

"Main trend is up. Demand is good as long as the market shows strength. Buying on reaction is much better than selling on rally. Breaking Saturday's lowest indicate lower prices. Expect decline to continue till Tuesday when bottom to be reached."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:

Brought into sight for the season:—12,285,000 bales.

Exports from America for the season:—5,725,000 bales.

American Mills taking for the season 5,319,000 bales.

World's visible supply 6,367,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date	24-3-28 7283000	11658000
Yesterday do	10000	22000
Exports to date do	5523000	8584000
Stocks at Ports	23-3-28 1831000	2584000
„ Interior Towns do	887000	1036000
Liverpool	23-3-28 828000	1330000
Visible Supply	23-3-28 4656000	6408000
Quantity in Sight do	12285000	16647000

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital..Rs. 3,36,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund ..Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jbaria, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:—
MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI, Manager.

LIVERPOOL.

Opened 9 points lower on long liquidation. Improved on heavy trade fixing call sales. Sales 4,000 bales. Futures unchanged to 1 point Higher.

Liverpool, March 24.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 8 to 9 points on long liquidation, but improved on buying of limit orders and heavy trade fixing call sales. The decline was wiped off and prices closed unchanged to 1 point higher. Spot sales amounted 4,000 bales and Middling American Spot declined 5 points to 10.91 per lb.

Empire futures closed unchanged and Egyptian ntures closed at a loss of 12 to 7 points on long liquidation.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Mssrs. Patel Broz. have received the following cables:—

Liverpool dated 23rd instant:—Long liquidation. Weather is more favourable.

Liverpool dated 24th instant:—Light rains South Texas. Long liquidation early; market improved later on heavy trade fixing call sales, and on limit buying.

Present prices may induce the belief in a large acreage, but it must be recalled that last year early in July on an acreage of 43 millions, and with a carry-over of 7 1-2 millions bales, 17,00 was considered high enough, the price was carried to 25.00 cents. in September.

This year, the technical position is much stronger and with weather and crop scares ahead of us, we consider the "short" side is "extremely dangerous" and favour purchases on any set-backs.

Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—"Good demand from India, China, and several minor outlets "Spinner's takings so far this season are 11,099,000 bales."

"Spinners buying freely both England and America; spinners' stock small; maintain our bullish opinion."

Smith Cony and Co.:—"Statistical position continues strong, but think may be some reaction following recent advance. Think purchases on declines would prove profitable."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received on 24-3-28 the following cables from two Liverpool friends:—

"Market declined on bulls realising profits owing to reaction due and more favourable weather reports."

"Looks like temporary reaction American Egyptian account weakened technical position."

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, March 24.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

WEEK ENDING 24-2-28.

Total in Sight 12,285,000 bales

Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply 479,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Visible Supply 207,000 bales.

American Cotton Visible Supply 4,656,000 bales.

Other Cotton Visible Suupply 227,000 bales.

Total Sales 46,440 bales

East Indian Cotton Sales 580 bales.

East Indian Cotton Stock 27,000 bales

East Indian Cotton Forwarded 2,900 bales

East Indian Cotton Actual Export 200 bales

East Indian Cotton Import 5,000 bales

East Indian Cotton Sales Speculation nil.

American Cotton Afloat 136,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton Afloat 35,000 bales

Total Afloat 237,000 bales

Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton 331,000 bales.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 23rd. inst.

Wheat	10,208	cwts.
Linseed	18,969	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,879	„
Gingellyseeds	2,703	„
Poppyseed	56	„
Groundnuts	15,052	„
Castorseed	12,032	„
Rice	13,572	„
Myrabollams	6,288	„
Cottonseed	24,632	„
Mowraseed	112	„
Gram	3,806	„
Joowar	7,516	„
Maize	20	„
Barley	120	„
Bajree	857	„
Coal	340	tons.

BOMBAY.

OPTION DEALERS SOLD—LESS BUYING CLOSED QUIET.

Bombay, March 26.

Following a rise of 13 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 372|- and improved four annas on scattered buying. At this level there was heavy liquidation by option sellers and prices declined to Rs. 368|8. A small rally on covering improved prices to Rs. 369|8 but ruled easy and were quoted at Rs. 368|4 on weak Liverpool opening. There was little improvement in the inquiry and Liverpool cables being favourable, prices at 4-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 369|8.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 373|12.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 339.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 310.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

The forward market opened at Rs. 369|-12 for Broach Apl|May delivery and improved to Rs. 370 but declined on selling by Commission Houses. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:

F.G.M.G. Broach Apl|May 369.
F.G.M.G. Broach July|Aug 373|8.
Fine M.G. Oomra May 338|8.
F.G.M.G. Bengal May 310.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

March	221.50	plus 0.40
June	228.30	plus 1.40
September	232.40	plus 1.20

DAILY ROOM RATES

T Bombay March. 26.

Bengal 309 May.
Broach 369 A M.
Broach 373 J. A.
Umra 339 May.

SPOT RATES.

Broach	389	384	377	
P A	418	411	404	394
Umra No. 3	358	351	344	334
C P No. 1	383	376	369	359
C P. No. 2	371	364	357	347
Khandesh	346	336	326	316
Muthia	329	319	309	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 26.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-3-28 This year	Last year.
Khandesh	1,201	260,705 304,489
Central India	867	246,816 251,944
Bargi & Nagar	2,305	244,928 179,627
Hyderabad-Gaorani	258	96641 62,440
Berar	4,128	536,392 513,971
Central Provinces	1,696	236,463 210,134
Total Oomras	10,566	1.621,846 1,522,004
Dholera	526	87,517 152,987
N.-W Provinces	56	61,759 53,466
Rajputana	362	35,300 36,170
Sind-Punjab	187	128,659 102,045
Broach	6,367	37,693 47,823
Coomta & Dharwar	530	10,973 36,553
Westerns Northerns	41	4,952 16,265
Cocoanada		395
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	101	9,309 5,088
Persia	21	3,834 3,373
American		29,352 104,017
Egyption and African	1,368	21,930 27 337
Comilla. Burma & other sorts	63	51
Total	17.125	2,052,591 2.057,560

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 26.
1st Sept. to 22nd March

In full-pressed Bales.

	23-3-28 This year	Last year.
Europe	2,917	490,493208,307
Japan & China	11,100	577,250 1,010,803
Coast Ports		16,560 9,542
Up-country by Rail		58,141 69,626
Afloat in harbour Europe, China and Japan		50,450 35,322
Total	14,017	1,111,903 1,333,810

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 26.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Aveage	Delivery Contrart April
Bengal Superfine	325		
Bengal Fine		320,	310,
Bengal FG.		310	305
Sindh-Punjab Fine		320	310
Sindh-Punjab FG.	310	305	
Wardha Hingt. Fine	370/72	360/62	
Nagpur Fine		370/72.	360/62
Yeotmal Fine	363/65	350/52	
Arvi Fine		363065	350/52
Amraoti Fine		360/52	330/32
Khamgaon Akola Fine	350	320/23	
Mulkapur Fine	340/43	310	
Khandesh Fine	332/35	315	
Muthia Fine		305/7	
Muthia FG.			
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	330		
Purna FG. GS.	345	325/30	
Parbhani/Sailu FG.			
GS.		325/30	
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360	338/40	
Manvath Sanavad Fine	345	328/30	
Broach FG.			
Broach Fine			+15
Westerns MG.	385	345	
Cambodia	450		
Miraj/Sangli	395		
Compta Good Dholera	400		+26
Kadi/Viramgam			

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay 26th March 1928.

100 L. K. Vashanjee	Veraval 304
200 F Spinner & Co.	Bhavnagar 280/285.
200 Volkart Bros.	Khamgaon 322/325.
100 Volkart Bros	Hingoli, 321.
200 Volkart Bros	Berar 320/322.
200 Volkart Bros	Khandesh 300/305.
200 Teyomakwa	Berar 322.
200 N Rajaram	Jam jodhpur 300/305
200 G. G Kisha & Co	Shenabad 332
100 Bruel & Co	Khamgaon 323.
100 G. Madhowjie	Bijapur 371
100 Pomlay & Co	Hingoli 329.
100 Bombay & Co	Basim, 329.
300 Japan T and Co.	C. P. No 2 342/349

BOMBAY BULLION RATES.

BAR SILVER.

Ready	59	13	0
1st Settlement	59	13	0
2nd Settlement	59	11	0

Tone:—Quiet

BAR GOLD.

Ready	21	9	6
1st Settlement	21	6	9
2nd Settlement	21	7	0

Tone:—Quiet
Ready Rs. 13-7-9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-7-6.
National Bank Bar Gold Rs. 21-10-9.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold cash and bought forward. China was a buyer at lower rate. Think prices have reached the bottom.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 49|8; highest Rs. 49|14|6; closing Rs. 49|11.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4|13; closing Rs. 4|13.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 58|4; lowest Rs. 58|1|6; closing Rs. 58|3.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

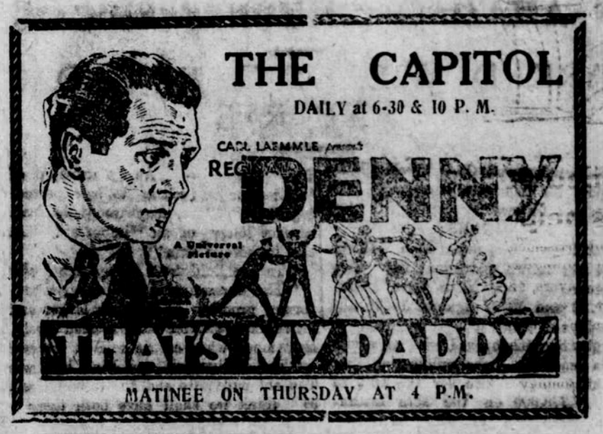
B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th April
Banks Selling D D 1|6.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 15|16 May
Banks Selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6-1|4 April
NEW YORK—
Banks Selling T T 274.
Banks Buying T T 272-1|2.
Banks Buying D D 271-1|2.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 267-1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129-1|2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 126-1|12.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137-1|4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Seling D D 173-3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1|2.
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York|London 4.88-1|4 24th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 15|16 26th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 5|16 22nd. inst.
London|Paris 124.00 22nd. nst.
London|Belgium 35.00 22nd. inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 22nd. inst.
London|Italy 92.40 22nd. inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11-1|2 24th inst.; £4-4-11-1|2 22nd. inst.
Silver London Ready 26-3|8 24th inst.; 26-1|2 22nd. inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3|16 24th inst.; 26 5|16 22nd. inst.
Silver New York Ready 57-1|2 24th inst.; 57-3|4 22nd. inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 per cent 24th inst.; 4-1|8 per cent 22nd. inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 4 1|16 per cent 24th inst.; 4-1|8 per cent 22nd. inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 per cent.
3 months 5-1|2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
12 months 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3 to 6 months 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
One month 5-3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly Easier.

AMUSEMENTS.



STOCKS AND SHARES.

CONSIDERABLE SELLING PRESSURE.

GENERAL WEAKNESS.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton Mill Shares opened steady at about unchanged rates and improved somewhat on bull support. As soon as the buying wave was over prices declined on renewal of Bear pressure. The undertone of the market was weak and in view of existence of short interest we think it risky to follow the decline.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this section prices ruled steady and improved in some scrips on various rumours. Tata Defd. were quoted at Rs. 322|8 and Ordinary at Rs. 87|14; Indian Cements at Rs. 326|4 and Alcocks were done at about Rs. 391|4. At this level extensive liquidation soon changed the market in a weaker tone with no support. The undertone was weak.

COTTON

Bombay, Mar. 26.

Paid up.	Closing rates.
100 Ahmed. Advance	395
100 Alliance	30
50 Apollo	6
500 Bombay Cotton	312|8
200 Bombay Dyeing	931|4
250 Bradbury	250
100 Century	435
100 Colaba Land	128|12
500 Central India P.	507|8
100 Coorla	172|8
100 Crescent	167|8
250 Curim.	250
500 David	260
250 Dawn	625
200 Edward Sassoon	110
10 E. D. Sassoon	0|14|6
100 Elphinstone	16
150 Fazulbhoy	861|4
30 Finlay	135
1000 F. Petit	500
100 Globe	30
100 Gokak	130
100 Indian Bleaching	311|4
100 Indore Malwa	362|8
100 Jamshed Mfg	47|8
300 Kastoreland	23
100 Khatau	97|8
100 Kohinoor	240
100 Laxmi Cotton	6850
100 Madhavrao Sed.	7
1000 Morarji	2000
500 Mathuradas	50
1000 Mancokji Petit	1606
100 Meyer Sassoon	81|4
1000 Morarji	2030
200 New Great	278|12
10 New City	115
250 Pabaney	273|12
200 Pearl	575
100 Phoenix	420
250 Simplex	180
1000 Sholapur	7800
50 Swan	135
100 Swadehi	511|4
500 Tata Mill	75
500 Vishnu Cotton	3000

BANKS.

127 Imperial	1150
127 Imperial	350
50 India	90|4
20 Baroda	92
25 Central	25|2
25 Eastern	94
£12 1/2 National Bank.	356

RAILWAYS

500 Ali Prantej	900
Amritsar Patti	150
1/Cen. Prov. Rly.	101
100 Dhond Baramati	100
100 Guzerat Rly.	90|12
100 Hoshiarpur	100
100 Khulna Baghirhaut Rly.	95
90 Mandra Bhon.	78|8
100 Sara Sirajgunj	33
100 Sialkote	103
100 Upper Sindh	88|8
100 Upper Sindh	90
500 Tapty Valley	725

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	121|4
100 Andhra Valley	765
100 Alcock	383|12
125 B. Burma	840
10 B. Burma No. 1	300
10 Br. India Insurance	18|12
8sh. Bt. Burma Pet	4|14
100 B. Tramway	153|12
50 B. Tramway	68|8
200 Bombay Steam	277|8
50 Bombay Telephone	48
10 Bundi Cement	22|14
250 Indian Cement	318|12
10 Central India Mining	18|8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Mar. 26.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|6|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94|4.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|9.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87|9
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945 Rs. 102|4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1948-52 Rs. 106|4
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|4
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103|2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105|14.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1970 Rs. 84-8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 111.
5 per cent Municipal due 1945-46 Rs. 101|14.
Forward Rates.—2nd April Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper, Rs. 75|6|6 1945|55 Rs. 106-4.
Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, Mar. 24.

Wheat Ready	4 4 0 to 4 10 0
Wheat Har	4 4 6
Gram Jeth	3 7 0
Gram Ready	3 6 0 to 3 12 0
Barley Ready	3 3 0 to 3 4 0
Barley Jeth	3 4 0
Rapeseeds Bisakh	6 11 0
Rapeseeds Jeth	6 13 0
Rapeseeds Ready	6 6 0 to 6 14 0
Cottonseed Ready	4 0 0
Cottonseed Bisakh	4 0 6
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 3 6
Gwara Ready	2 11 0

£ 1 Eastern Chemical ordy	1|3
do 2 Do. Defd.	1
100 Katni Ordinary z	243|12
100 Katni Deferred	889
50 Oriental Life Ass.	2200
10 Punjab P. Cement	15|6
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	15
10 Shivrajpur	38|8
75 Tata Iron Ord.	86|8
20 Tata Iron Defd.	316|4
20 Tata Iron 1st Defd	137
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	97|12
1080 Tata Hydro	148|12
100 Tata Oil	34
100 Tata Power Ord.	587|8
100 Tata Power Pref.	920
215 Scindia Steam	17|10

PREFERENCE SHARES.

10 7-1/2 p. c. Punjab Pattiala Cement	14|15
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
100 7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd pref.	99|4
1000 7 p.c. Hydro Pref.	1040
1000 1 p.c. Andhra Valley Pref.	1115
500 1 p.c. Vishnu Pref.	630
150 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	138
500 5 p.c. Nagpur Pref.	485
500 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill Pref.	110

TO THE BOLD MOST THINGS ARE BULLISH.

AN AMAZING COTTON PREDICTION.

MARKED WIDENING IN BROACH EXPORTS.

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s Weekly Market Report for the week ending 24th March is as follows:—

AMERICANS:

Our last Report was dated 19th March when the last known quotations for May and October in New York were respectively 19.23 and 18.77 against 19.34 and 18.95 to-day.

Although the week opened with an easier feeling in evidence, the publication of the final ginning figure for the 1927|28 crop at 12,778,000 on the 20th instant caused a sharp rise of half a cent which, in view of the fact that it was only 11,000 bales less than the final forecast of the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, indicated the existence of a short interest greater than was generally assumed. At 19 cents for New crop however, enthusiasm for the constructive side should be tempered by the realisation that the acreage question is still sensitive to the price-level. A farmer, one suspects, is apt to view economies from the stand-point of the individual rather than the nation, and while favouring a reduction rather than an increase in acreage as a broad principle, can be tempted by a satisfactory price-level into the desire that his neighbour rather than himself should cut production.

An American correspondent, whose opinion we value, puts the probable acreage increase, given favourable planting conditions, at 15 per cent, adding that recent heavy rains have been beneficial. We reiterate the opinion expressed last week that we consider the recent appreciation in values a little too rapid for the early Spring and favour the liquidation of "longs" with the idea of replacement on a more favourable basis.

For the long shot operation however, a recession to the region of 18 cents would, in view of a probable carry-over of under 5 millions, provide an excellent basis for purchases. As an example of the "bull dope" which is to be expected during the Summer, may we quote from the market letter of an "important American brokerage firm"?

"To the Bold most things are Bullish.

"The consumption and carry-over: The former promises to be much larger and the latter much smaller than seemed likely last September when cotton sold at 25 cents.

"The Boll-weevil and Pink boll worms: The entomologists and the technicians seem to think we shall have both these pests with us in great numbers next season. We are not experts ourselves, but we venture the prediction that every one in the trade will imagine he is covered with worms or weevil some time between now and next October."

In the Spring one can afford to smile at the enthusiasm which can lead to such verbose exuberance but not so in July and August.

Our hope is that a spell of open weather during the next few weeks may cause an easing to levels where one can favour the constructive side with confidence.

BOMBAY:

On the week the Broach contracts are lower by 4 Rs.

The accumulation of cotton in Bombay continues and stocks now total 9,05,238 bales against 5,90,844 last year, an excess of 3,14,394 not a small figure with the staple cotton crop moving into up-country markets. The widened parity has however, to some extent stimulated demand both from the Far East and Europe, particularly the latter, and should the weight of cotton here cause a further widening we anticipate a marked broadening in enquiry for export. Confidence in American prices is however, essential and it may be some weeks before this is definitely established.

As in Home markets, so here we prefer to liquidate holdings in firm markets with the idea of replacing at lower levels.

THE WEATHER,

SIMLA, Mar. 26.

A depression has formed in south Bay of Bengal with its centre this morning near latitude ten degrees north longitude eighty-eight degrees east. The western disturbance has caused local rain in the North-West Frontier Province and along Western Himalayas with a few light falls in Baluchistan and North Punjab.

A few falls are also reported from East Central Provinces and Lower Burma.

Chief amounts are: Port Blair one nich, Victoria Point Mergui and Chakrata quarter, Murree one, Sonamarg one and a half, Dras quarter, Peshawar and Cherat one and a half, and Parachinar quarter.

Forecast: Extension along Western Himalayas.—A. P.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 26.

The Market has ruled firm to-day evidencing a rise of about an anna per cwt in Forward positions in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|14 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9|11 per cwt F.B.H.

Shipment March Rs. 9|9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June|July|Sept Rs. 9|8 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo|Dec Rs. 9|10-1|2 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C.I.F.:—

Shipment March Rs. 9|12 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June|July|Sept Rs. 9|10 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo|Dec Rs. 9|14 per cwt. F B H.

Tone:—Firm.

GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

(MESSRS. J. THOMAS & CO.)

CALCUTTA, March, 21.

Heavy Goods.—There has been a considerable business put through during the week at advancing rates. The demand has been of a general character, with sales of Heavy Cocs reported in quanti for positions from July to Ju 1929. Cubans have been dealt fairly freely, as also B. Twills and Packs, while Australian Cornsacks for the Season were done at full rates towards the close.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags (1¾lbs.) for March at Rs. 41-0-0, April/September at Rs. 40-0-0; B. Twills for March at Rs. 47-8-8, to Rs. 47-10-0 for April/June at Rs. 47-10-0 to Rs. 48-0-0. Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2 1/2lbs for October/December at Rs. 52-0-0; Liverpool Twills for March and April at Rs. 54-4-0 for early May and May/June at Rs. 54-4-0. Cuban Sugar Bags for July/Octob and September/October at Rs. 60-0-0, for July/December at Rs. 59-8-0, for October/December at Rs. 58-12-0.

For the Up Country Markets and Bomb —B. Twills (2¼s.) for April/June at Rs. 44-4-0 to Rs. 48-8-0; B. Twills for March Rs. 47-8-0 to Rs. 47-10-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-10-0 to Rs. 48-0-0; Liverpool Twills for March and April at Rs. 54-4-0, for early May and May/June at Rs. 54-0-0, for Jul December at Rs. 53-0-0, for October and December at Rs. 52-12-0 for October/March at Rs. 52-4-0.

Hessians.—With Shippers showing more interest in H porters for April/June and July/September, the market has advanced during the week. Speculators and bazaar dealers have again been keen buyers for all forward positions, and have followed the rise in rates. Mills have met the demand freely, and a sale is reported as far ahead as June 1930.

40"—3 ozs. for Ready and March at Rs. 17-12-0 to Rs. 17-11-0 to Rs. 17-15-0.

4/"—7½ ods. for Ready and March Rs. 17-7-0 to 17-6-0 to Rs. 17-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 17-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 16-0-0 basis.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorolgical Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 26th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F. at a m. 29.872 inches (.32 below normal).

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.756 inches (.041 below normal).

Change of 8 a m. barometer in pa 21 hours +.003

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83-0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 90.2 degrees (27 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 75.6 degrees (1.9 Above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a. m. 58 per cen

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previo day) 55 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 8 miles p hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 8 a. m. 232 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours. 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)0.

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ETHYL PETROL.

ITS DANGERS AND DISADVANTAGES.

The recent introduction of Ethyl Petrol in the British Market has been the occasion for considerable comment, mostly of a favourable nature, by the Press in India, and it is clear that in some cases eulogistic appreciations have been made without first hand knowledge of the proper sphere within which Ethyl petrol can be used to advantage or of the dangers to health attendant on its use as an ordinary motor fuel.

WHAT ETHYL PETROL IS AND DOES

Ethyl petrol is ordinary petrol to which has been added a small percentage of lead-tetra-ethyl, a liquid made from lead by a complicated chemical process. In this form the lead is soluble in petrol and will decompose in the desired manner when carried into the engine cylinder by the vapour stream. It is used to increase the ability of a motor spirit to resist the tendency to knock and only when a given spirit is prone to knocking or "pinking" in a certain car can the addition of ethyl dope increase the engine efficiency of the car. On the other hand, if a given motor spirit when used in a given car does not normally knock, the doping of the spirit cannot give any benefit of any kind—it cannot increase engine speed. improve acceleration. nor make the car pull better on top gear.

It is often claimed that ethyl petrol produces less carbon than does ordinary petrol, since the former reduces knocking. There is, however, no more foundation for this than there would be in stating that benzol produces less carbon and in fact, where doped petrol is used, the carbon deposits in the combustion chamber are actually more than with ordinary motor spirit.

DEFINITE DISADVANTAGES OF ETHYL PETROL.

1. 'Bad effect on Cylinder Heads and valves. Ethyl petrol has a corrosive effect on the internal parts of an engine as can be seen from the peculiar rusty ook on the cylinder head and valves of an engine in which it has been used. Valves and their seats become badly pitted and corroded in a comparatively short space of time.

2. 'Bad Effect on Sparking Plugs'. It has been claimed that ethyl petrol has no effect on plugs beyond tending to keep them cleaner. Repeated tests have shown that, on the contrary, plugs rapidly become inefficient on acount of the lead deposit on the central insulators. Cases have occurred where the points rapidly burned away till the gap became too wide for easy starting or good running.

3. 'Bad Effect on Lubricating Oil'. It is claimed that ethyl petrol has no effect on lubricating oil beyond changing the colour of the oil to that of chocolate. There is some evidence to show that good oil deteriorates due to the presence of lead-tetra-ethyl in the petrol.

DANGER TO HEALTH.

The dangerous and often fatal effects of lead on the human system and the restrictions on its employment in manufacturing processes are well-known. As regards metallic dopes in petrol, instructions for their use normally include strict injunctions that

(a) they shall be allowed only for use in fuel tanks.

(b) They shall not be used for lamps or stoves.

(c) They shall never be used for cleaning tools, machinery, clothing or hands.

(d) They must not be spilled during handling, and

(e) The hands must be washed before food, tobacco, or anything else is conveyed to the mouth after handling motor parts of the exhaust or fuel system of an automobile using ethyl petrol.

It is clear that any carelessness may result in serious danger, especially when any trouble occurs with the fuel system of a car. That these fears are not imaginary is borne out by statistics from the U. S. A. where no less than 11 deaths, one case of madness and between 60 and 70 cases of severe lead poisoning among workmen handling dope petrol occurred during the seventeen months in which it was manufactured there. Medical authorities. moreover, state that the poison can be absorbed through the skin everywhere there is no abrasion, the danger being intensified by the fact that the absorption is imperceptible and cumulative, and in the Journal of Industrial Hygiene for February 1926 it is laid down that a man exposed to a dope may remain in apparently perfect health for an appreciable period, but that the progressively increasing storage of lead in the human system must ultimately cause definite and serious ill-effects.

Until such time, therefore, as a petrol dope is developed which besides possessing the property of reducing knocking, is free from the attendant evils outlined above, it is extremely doubtful whether the use of doped petrol, except for racing or particular experiments, is to be encouraged. It should be remembered that ethyl petrol originated in the U. S. A. where the quantity of the motor spirit is admittedly lower than in England or in India. In the U. S. A. it has at best proved a far from satisfactory solution of a particular motoring problem. Its introduction in India, as long as the present quality of petrol is maintained, would simply mean that the motorist was being offered an inferior fuel chemically treated in a potentially dangerous manner to enable it to do the work already being done satisfactorily by untreated fuels in general use.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

Almost every district newspaper has referred to the discussion in the Bombay Council on the land revenue grant and condemned the policy of Government in the matter of increase. Non-Brahman journals also write in the same vein condemning the Muslim and non-Brahman M.L.C.'s who voted with Government. "Prakash" (Satara) and Kolaba-Samachar" warn Government that if the same policy is persisted in other talukas of the Presidency, the people would rise in revolt like one man as they have done in Bardoli and Alibag. Popular M.L.C.'s are entreated to put up their best fight in the July session of the Council.

MAHARASHTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

There is going on some controversy between Mr. Shridar Tilak and the Secretaries of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference regarding the 6th session to be held in Poona by the end of April. The conference of which Mr. Subash Bose has been elected President was characterised by Mr. Tilak as a coterie of a few self-styled politicians. The Secretaries, Messsrs. Divekar and Mahajan explain the whole position in "Dnyan-Prakash" (Poona) that according to rules of the Congress Constitution they cannot let any people come in as the Conference is not contemplated to be an all-party Conference, but just a conference of Congressmen. Any one is entitled to become a member of the Congress and aspire to hold any position in it according to his influence and popularity, the Secretaries point out, and even invite Mr. Tilak to do so.

BOMBAY'S MAHRATTA YOUTHS.

Though it is more than a month now, since the Bombay Youth's Conference was held, criticisms and counter-criticisms are still appearing in the Marathi Press. The volume has of course now lessened. Nearly every paper had something or other to say about the Conference, on some resolution or other, which clearly shows that it has not gone unnoticed anywhere, all over Maharashtra. In Bombay "Sandesh" carried on a crusade against the Conference, because it disapproved of resolutions on inter-communal and inter-religious marriages and divorce, but did not say one word as regards other resolutions. "Mauj" and "Vividha-vritta" wrote in a non-committal manner. "Navi Manj" joined "Sandesh," though not with the latter's doggedness and bitterness. "Chabukswar" extended whole-hearted support. "Nawa Kal" wrote nothing editorially, though in contributed matter, a general approval and cautious advice was offered to the Maharashtra Youths.

RESPONSIBLE JOURNALS' CRITICISM.

Journals which are regarded as "Responsible" and "influential" like "Kesari," "Mahratta," "Maharashtra" and "Shraddhananda"' have encouraged the youth in their tendency to look beyond and broad and set their seal of approval on the political resolutions. They have, however, given a warning not to rush matters in the field of social reform and removal of communal and religious barriers in human social intercourse. While the "Mahratta" is more liberal, "Kesari" assumes a little conservative tone, remarking, "Modern Maharashtra Youths, living in the cosmopolitan atmosphere of Bombay think that religion is an inconvenience to be shaken off."

NON-BRAHMAN JOURNALS.

"Kaivari," "Jagriti," "Brahmanetara" and other non-Brahman and depressed class journals hail the resolutions of the Maharashtra youths with enthusiasm as they find in them the active supporters of the exploited humanity by forces like present religious and their interpreters, law and jurists, Government and its henchmen. A resolution on removal of untouchability and the presence of many untouchables in the Conference, the journals welcome as a commendable feature of the Conference.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Secunderabad, March 26.—Lt.-Col. Cben Ivix Trench, a Member of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council, for Revenue, Police. Commerce and Industries, accompanied by Mrs. Trench, left this morning on seven months leave, for England. He was accorded a hearty send-off at Begumpet station which was crowded with officials and leading residents of Hyderabad.—A. P.

Secunderabad, March 26.—With a view to improve the administration of the Revenue Department, a proposal is under consideration by the Government, to introduce three posts of Revenue Commissioners, abolishing the two appointments of Inspectors-General at present in existence. This scheme is still before the Executive Council.—A. P.

A physician writes in the "Medical Press and Circular":
"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy."

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What's the trouble—Nerves?

Dame Sarah Grand, Mayoress of Bath, writes:
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Public lecture by Dr. Amarnath Arya (Dr. Murray), Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty, on "the Call of India", Dr. Bhagat Ramjee presiding, 6-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Mr. D. V. Gokhale's lecture on "Present situation" Viller Villa, Santa Cruz, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 28.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 29.

Public meeting re: Boycott of British Goods, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m. S.T.)

FRIDAY, March 30

Annual General Meeting of Presidency Association, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, March 31.

Special meeting of the University Senate, at 4 p.m. (S. T.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a calendar in Telugu from Kodarapu Lakshmi Narsiah, general merchants and commission agents, Osmangunj, Hyderabad (Deccan).

SERMON ON UPANISHAD.

Shastree Vaijnath Laxman Athavale will conduct public class on Upanishad at Madhav Bag Bhagvad Geeta Pathshala upper Hall on Sundays at 8-45 to 10 a.m. (B.T.).

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P. Rly. Regt. A.F.I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hill, to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.

The third annual general meeting of the Society will be held on Wednesday, the 28th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at the Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. All those sympathising with the Society are cordially invited to attend.

HISTORICAL PLACES IN INDIA.

Mr. K. R. Jeurkar, B.A., the Dy: Educational Inspector, Bombay, will give tonight (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. a lecture to students of the Maharashtra High School in School premises on "Historical Places in India."

THE WORKINGMAN IN BOMBAY.

On Wednesday evening, the 28th March, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bellasis Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, of the Servants of India Society, will speak upon "The Workingman in Bombay."

"HINDUKARAN OF NON-HINDUS."

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Hindu Sabha a public meeting will be held in the Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday) when Shri Shankaracharya Dr. Kurtkoti and Dharmavir Wamanrao Naik of Hyderabad, Deccan, will speak on "Hindukaran of Non-Hindus." All are cordially invited.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Sunday to 6 a.m. of Monday:—

Small-pox attacks 10, deaths 4; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 4 deaths 2; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 91. Total mortality this day last year was 98.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Captain Joseph Alban Desouza, I.M.S., on "Malaria" on Thursday, the 29th instant in the Hall of the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, at 7 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, will preside.

PROGRAMME.

1. March, Euterpe, Clarke. 2. Ballet Music, Willima Tell, Rossini. 3. Cornet Solo, Adieu, Schubert. 4. Portpurri, Melodius Memories, Finck. 5. Intermezzo, Ciribiribin, Pestaloza. 6. Selection, Hit the Deck, Youmans. 7. Serenade, Spanish Love, Marsden. 8. Selection, Rose Marie, Friml. 9. Finale, When the Guards go by, Valentine.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, on Friday, (the 30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to adopt the Annual Report of the Association and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1927.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY.

The office of the Workers' and Peasants' Party will be open every day, including Sunday between 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. (Standard Time) at Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Swarajya Sabha, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Bombay Presidency Youth League, Parsi Rajakiya Sabha, Rashtriya Stree Sabha, and other Associations, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to form a League for the Boycott of British goods commencing with British Cotton Cloth on Thursday, the 29th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T).

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court proceeded with the hearing of the case on Monday, in which Miss E. A. Fishman has charged Robert Rhubottom with criminal breach of trust in respect of a diamond ring valued at Rs. 3,000. Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, prosecuted. The complainant examined by Mr. Spencer said she resided at Waterloo Mansion, Colaba, and knew the accused about two months ago who also stayed at the same place. She thought of going to Delhi and therefore wished to part with a part of her jewellery. The accused offered to help her in disposing of the diamond ring and went to a jeweller's shop at Shaikh Memon Street. The jewellers offered only Rs. 1,200 for the diamond ring which she refused to accept. The accused then represented himself as a manager of certain estates and offered Rs. 3,000 for the ring if she allowed a comission of Rs. 200. The complainant agreed and gave him a cheque for Rs. 200 on the Lloyds Bank while the accused gave her a cheque for Rs. 3,000 on the Lucknow branch of the Allahabad Bank. The cheque passed by the accused was returned as dishonoured as he had no account. She then lodged the complaint with the police and the accused was arrested.

Saidulla Lakha of Messrs. Kanji Malji and Co., jewellers, then said that the complainant and the accused came to the shop with the ring on the 1st of March and he valued the ring at Rs. 1,200. A few days after the accused came back with the ring and sold it for Rs. 1,584. Witness sold it to another customer for Rs. 1,600. The accused pleaded guilty and His Worship postponed the case to enable the police to find out the accused's antecedents.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF MADRASI HINDU.

HYDROCHLORIC POISONING SUSPECTED.

The sudden death of a Madrasi Hindu in a liquor shop was the subject of enquiry by the Coroner on Monday morning. It appeared from the evidence of Bawa Jagannath Iyer that the deceased went with the witness to a liquor shop at Falkland Road on Sunday afternoon. He ordered two glasses of beer which were served. The deceased after testing a little told the witness that it was bitter and went out saying that he would fetch some sugar for the liquor. He soon came back and mixed the sugar in his liquor. The deceased offered witness also a little sugar, but the witness preferred to take the beer without it. The deceased then sipped a little and fell back in his chair and died on the spot. The deceased was once employed in the "Times of India", but was without work for some time past. As the remainder of the sugar which the police took charge of subsequently and the glass of beer smelt of hydrochloric acid the Coroner sent these articles to the Chemical Analyser for report and adjourned further hearing.

FATAL FALL FROM STAIR CASE

While an unknown Hindu was climbing the stairs of a Parsi Agiary at Kama Baug at about 4 a.m. on Monday he was challenged by a Parsi priest who raised an alarm of "thief, thief." The Hindu retraced his steps and in confusion missed a step with the result that he went rolling down and died on the spot.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Thursday, the 29th March, 1928, will be a Post Office Holiday, on account of Ram Navami.

All the departments of the Bombay G. P. O., Ballard Pier, Thackersey House and the Town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays. The telegraph branches of the undermentioned combined offices will however remain open and work as usual:

(1) Colaba, (2) Fort Street booking office, (3) Masjid, (4) Mazgaon, (5) Byculla, (6) Girgaon, (7) Malabar Hill, (8) Tardeo, (9) Parel, (10) Dadar, (11) Dharavi, (12) Bandra, (13 Cadell Road, (14) Mahim, (15) Umarkhadi.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of the 22nd instant left Marseilles at 5-30 a.m. on the 24th instant.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 3-30 p.m. on the 25th instant and left there the same day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 15th instant arrived at Aden at 10 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Macnoughtan" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta in the morning of 24th instant.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Celebes Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 22nd March and is due to arrive here on the 26th instant.

EXPERIMENT IN LOCAL SELF-GOVT.

SEPARATE MUNICIPALITY FOR VILE PARLE.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S DECISION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay has sanctioned the constitution of a separate Municipality for Vile Parle on the conditions specified in the recent representation of the Vile Parle Local Self-Government Committee. The Municipality will be constituted as an experimental measure provisionally for three years. It should raise its revenues by taxation to the extent of at least Rs. 40,000 a year and must safeguard the interests of all people including the minorities by providing for elections by wards. The Municipality will be abolished in case it fails to carry on the administration satisfactorily or if at any future date Government decides to make a larger municipality in the area.

The Collector of the Bombay Suburban District has been requested to inform the residents of Andheri that Government are prepared to establish a separate municipality at Andheri on the same conditions as those agreed to by the residents of Vile Parle.

REFORMS IN RAJASTHANI HINDUS.

SJT. JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S ADVICE TO YOUTHS.

The All-India Marwari Sudharak Conference met at the Bhangwadi Theatre, Kalbadevi Road, on Saturday morning with Sjt. Jamnalalji Bajaj in the chair.

The President delivering an ex-tempore speech at the outset denounced the attitude of some of the present-day reformers who merely talked a lot and attacked or abused the opposition and did not act according to their own preachings in their personal cases. Such people did greater disservice to the reform movement than those who opposed it. A true reformer would neither abuse nor attack his opponent but he would try to explain him, to serve him, to teach him by example rather than precept. Such a person alone could be called a reformer. Sjt. Bajaj condemned the division of the Hindus into castes and subcastes and declared himself in favour of inter-marriages among different castes. Concluding, the President exhorted the reformers not to be disappointed if their number was not large.

The Conference then decided to form a new association named the All-India Rajasthani Nava-Jeevan Mandal to carry on the activities of reform among the Rajasthani Hindus.

As there was the concensus of opinion on the point that not speeches and resolutions but action was necessary for the progress of social reform, the Conference was declared concluded after a vote of thanks to the chair was carried.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

SETH SRINIVASDASS PODDAR'S VIEWS

In order to clear some misapprehension in certain orthodox section of the Marwari community, Seth Srinivasdass Poddar, proprietor of Seth Tarachand Ghanshyamdas, a leading Marwari firm, when interview by a "Chronicle" representative said:

Q:—What is your opinion about widow re-marriage?

A:—I consider that the system of widow re-marriage is detrimental to the community at large and against the basic principles of our "Dharma."

Q:—What do you think of the resolution recently passed by the Bombay Punchayet, held at Punchayet Wadi, outcasting those who enter into matrimoinial alliance with widows?

A:—I completely agree with the spirit of the above resolutions.

AGARWAL CONFERENCE AND WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

In the report of the last day of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference published in the "Chronicle" on Monday, it was mentioned that Sjt. Beni Prasad Dalmia moved the resolution on the widow-remarriage question. It was not Sjt. Beni Prasad Dalmia who moved the resolution, but Seth Pyareylal Bagla of Hathras.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 26.
Previous Closing Rate	19.24
To-day's Opening Rate	19.33
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	19.36
Difference	plus .12

LIVERPOOL.

	March 26.
Previous Closing Rate	10.18
To-day's Opening Rate	10.18
Difference	Unchanged.
To-day's Closing Rate	10.28
Difference	plus .10
Broach Expectation	370

REDISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

CURTAILMENT IN NOMINATION AND CO-OPTION.

CORPORATION PASSES MR. DALVI'S AMENDMENT

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday adopted the report of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee with certain modifications re-shuffling the seats in D, E, F, and G Wards and reducing the seats by nominations and co-options. Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, the retiring President, also announced amidst cheers that they had disposed of all the arrears of the official year and that they would begin April Agenda with the new President.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar then moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report on the following points:—

(a) How many applications from graduates and matriculates from the backward class Hindus and Mahomedans are there on the pending files of the various departments of the Municipality?

(b) Is there a rule for taking in the ministerial service of the Municipality only those who have passed the School Leaving Examination; if so, does this rule of minimum qualification apply equally to applicants from all communities?

(c) Is the rule of minimum qualification observed also while making temporary appointments?

(d) Is the Commissioner satisfied that in filling up ministerial appointments, Heads of Municipal Departments are, if not actually prejudiced in favour of applicants from their own communities, apt to accept the recommendations of their immediate subordinates which are invariably on communal lines?

(e) How does the Commissioner account for the following figures if there is no preferential treatment in the filling up of ministerial appointments?

Total number of clerks employed in the various departments of the Bombay Municipality 895.

Hindus:—Advanced 596; Backward 75; Depressed 1, 672; Parsees 106; Christians 59; Mahomedans 44; Jews 14; Total 895.

(f) What steps does the Commissioner propose to take for future recruitment for the ministerial appointments under the Municipality so as to do away with the existing iniquitous distribution of them?"

Mr. S. K. Bole seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi submitted that there were no facts to support the allegations nor was there any resolution of the Corporation to make appointments on communal lines.

Mr S. K. Bole said that the proposition asked for only a report.

The President suggested that Mr. Dimtimker should delete the word "inquitous" as no case had been made out for making such an assumption. It would be open to him to draw his inferences after a report had been submitted.

Mr. Dimtimker withdrew the word "inquitous."

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved an amendment to delete the clauses (d), (e) and (f).

Mr. S. A. Mantri seconded the amendment.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was difficult to give all the particulars required in the proposition but he would inform the Corporation that they had a Central Register where names of the qualified applicants in the Municipal service were entered and the heads of the departments took candidates according to seniority. Regarding the expression "ministerial appointments" he thought the word "ministerial" was misused as it applied to about 17,000 sweepers in the streets and also to Brahmin water careers in the Municipal service. He assured the House that the percentage of the depressed and backward classes in the Municipal service was much larger than what it was ten or fifteen years ago. The Commissioner refused, however, to make any appointment on communal lines and said he would look to the qualifications first and would give preference for Municipal employment to the members of the depressed and suppressed classes first if they possessed necessary qualifications.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit advised Mr. Dimtimker to withdraw his proposition in view of the statement of the Commissioner and bring another proposition of a definite character.

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

Mr. Dimtimker in reply said the advanced classes were in preponderate number in the Municipal service and successfully managed to keep the members of the backward classes in the background.

The question being put to vote the original proposition was carried.

DIVISION OF WARDS.

Consideration was then given to the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding the sub-division of Wards, redistribution of seats, etc. The Committee among other things made the following recommendations:—

That with regard to sub-division of wards the Committee are of opinion that the existing arrangement of wards should continue.

That the seats reserved for Government nomination should be reduced to 6 and those reserved for co-option to 4 and that Government be approached with a request to amend the Municipal Act.

That with regard to redistribution of seats in the wards the Committee are of opinion that the existing allocation of seats in the wards should continue until the seats allotted to Government nomination and to co-option are reduced.

The Municipal Commissioner recommended the redistribution of seats for different wards as follows:—

A	Ward	10 seats
B	"	10 "
C	"	14 "
D	"	15 "
E	"	13 "
F	"	8 "
G	"	8 "

Mr. V. N. Chandavarker moved the adoption of the report.

MR. DALVI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi moved an amendment that the report of the Committee be adopted subject to the modification that the number of seats for A, B, and C Wards should remain as at present and that the number of nominated and co-opted seats be reduced by four in each case and that these eight seats should be equally distributed among D, E, F and G Wards.

Mr. Dalvi said the Commissioner's report was based on theoretical equality, but it was not possible to take away seats from A, B and C Wards which were influential. The only alternative was to curtail nominated and co-opted seats and distribute them among D, E, F and G Wards.

DO AWAY WITH NOMINATION.

Dr. J. N. Choksy moved another amendment to refer the report back to the Committee on the basis that nominations should be entirly done away with.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved a third amendment suggesting the acceptance of redistribution of seats as recommended by the Commissioner and also to reduce the nominations and co-options by four each.

The amendment of Dr. Dalvi was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till the 5th April.

LATEST NEWS.

CAWNPORE, March 26.

At a well-attended public meeting held here this evening under the auspices of the local town Congress Committee, Messrs. C. Y. Chintamani, Mukundilal, Thakur Manjit Singh, Prof. Dharmaveer Singh, Pandit Badri Datt Pande and Syed Tufaill Ahmed addressed the gathering on the present political situation of the country.

Mr. S. J. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi at the outset welcome the members of the Legislative Council present on behalf of Cawnpore.

Thakur Manjit Singh Rathore, the first speaker, observed that the country had been awakened at the insult offered by the appointment of an All-White Commission. Swarajists and Liberals, Extremists and Moderates, Hindus and Mahomedans, members of all schools of political thought had gathered under one common banner the achievement of India's freedom.

Prof. Dharmveer Singh said that the according of reception to the Simon Commissioners was nothing but support foreign exploitation in the country. Indians should earnestly take up the downright challenge offered by Lord Birkenhead and should by their united action show that Indians were up to fight to the finish their battle of freedom.

Syed Tufaill Ahmed of Moradabad said that the idea of Swaraj should become predominant in the minds of all Indians so that the unity in evidence at the present time in the country might be permanent.

Pandit Badri Dutt Pandey in a repeatedly applauded speech dwelling on the policy of British Imperialists incidentally referred to the reception accorded to the King of Afghanistan. He said that this was no cordial and real reception from the heart of the Britishers, but one with definite motive of getting his assistance in a future international war. Concluding the speaker observed that constitutional methods for achievement of Swaraj had failed and there remained open only two paths before the nation, namely non-violent non-co-operation and an armed revolution.

Mr. Mukundilal pointed out that Indians realised to-day that their foreign rulers would never bestow Swaraj as a gift. Explaining the decisions arrived at by the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi, the speaker strongly appealed to members of all parties and communities, specially Hindus to abide by them in the interests of national progress towards the common goal of Swaraj. He laid stress on the removal of untouchability and unity between Hindus and Mahomedans.

Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu held that sufficient progress had been achieved by the efforts of the All-Parties' Conference at Delhi, but there remained some more points to be settled.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Council, received an ovation when he rose to speak. In a short and forceful speech he dwelt on the boycott of the Statutory Commission which he pointed out was the burning question of the day. He said that popular opinion in the country was against the Statutory Commission. The manifestation of popular goodwill as stated in the Commission communiques could be better judged from facts. With the assistance of Government officials and for the benefit of loyalists a show of reception had been arranged at different places The intelligentia of the country who felt for the motherland was one in declaring its verdict against the anti-Indian Commission. The battle has not yet been won and the opponents of the popular opinion in the country would be very active during the period the Commission was absent from India to gain some support. If the different popular parties did not also keep up a ceaseless activity throughout this period it was evident that they would lose what had been achieved by them so far. The work of organising opinion against the Commission should continue in full swing. They were to see that no member of the Legislative Council or Assembly receded from his position already declared against the All-White Commission.—A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Geneva.—In the course of a quarrel at the Villa of the Hungarian representative at the League of Nations, Szabo an Hungarian valet, cudgelled an American chauffeur, John Coates, who shot the opponent dead with a revolver.—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.

INAMDAR'S SON SENTENCED.

ENTICING AWAY OF MARRIED GIRL.

Justice Sir Charles Fawcett and Mr. Justice Mirza, at the Bombay High Court, heard an appeal in which the Government asked for the enhancement of the sentence passed on Khanderao alias Bapusaheb Annasaheb, the son of an Inamdar, and Krishnabai Bhausaheb Kadam, a woman, for having enticed away a married woman.

The two accused were charged along with three others in the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Athni for enticing away Krishnabai, the 17-year-old wife of Bhimanna Tukaram. The accused as well as the complainant (Bhimanna) and his wife were residents of the village of Mudbhavi. All the accused were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines. Khanderao was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and Krishnabai Qadam was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200.

The Government appealed for an enhancement of these sentences contending that they were inadequate having regard to the seriousness of the offence.

The case for the prosecution was that the Inamdar, the father of the first accused (Khanderao), had a grudge against the father of Krishnabai, as a result of certain monetary transactions. Apparently with a view to take revenge, the first accused engaged the other four to spirit away Krishnabai from her husband's house. It was alleged that on February 8, 1927, the Krishnabai Kadam and Ganza, another accused, both were both said to be in the keeping of Sheshgiri and were acquainted with the complainant's family, went there and called out to the young woman to accompany them to the fields. It was about dusk and as soon as she got out she was captured by the other three accused and taken to the Inamdar's Wada. There Khanderao, the Inamdar's son, was alleged to have outraged her modesty. In order to avoid detection the girl was taken from place to place.

On the complaint of the girl and her husband all the accused were arrested. They were first tried by the First Class Magistrate of Athni and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment, but on the appeal against the judgment by the accused the conviction was quashed and a re-trial was ordered.

All the accused were tried again and sentenced to imprisonment and fines as stated above. The two accused again appealed to the High Court, but it was dismissed.

The Government, therefore, filed the present petition.

Their Lordships rejected the application, holding that the sentence was inadequate.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1928.

PEEPS INTO TRUTH.

The Indian Nationalist Press and public will welcome cordially the sentiments expressed in a somewhat unexpected quarter, the "Pioneer", in its leading article of Friday last about the true nature of the "reforms", inflicted so far by Britain on India and the need for a "constructive policy" on the part of the Government. Our Allahabad contemporary has done well to take a sensible resume of the recent bankruptcy of statesmanship in official dealings with the popular parties in the Assembly and the peeps into truth which it has had will, we hope, enable it now to appreciate the nationalist point of view with that imaginative sympathy which is so conspicuous by its absence in the Anglo-Indian Press. It is a valuable admission to have from the "Pioneer" when it declares that the reforms are "almost universally admitted to-day to have been conceived originally in a somewhat ungenerous mood." Indians of all shades of political persuasion have been saying so ever since they were initiated, the Amritsar Congress having pronounced them to be unsatisfactory immediately they were announced. The Moderate leaders in India made a heroic but futile attempt to work them, but they have had to acknowledge defeat in that painful and humiliating alliance with the bureaucracy where they found that the Ministers were in the position, as Pundit Malaviya once picturesquely observed, of functioning like wet nurses who had run dry. The fraudulent nature and utter unworkability of Dyarchy which Congressmen discovered at the very inception of the "Reforms" are now acknowledged to be its inherent defects by sections of Indian political opinion which tried hard to secure some little good out of it. Now there remain only a few, very few optimistic souls like Sir Provosh Mitter in Bengal who hope patiently to extract at least a tiny little drop of nectar from this poison.

The Allahabad journal assures its readers that it has been "frank in its criticism of the bad tactics and unnecessary political blunders of the Government." In its opinion "the commission of such errors by responsible officials is all the more blameworthy because behind them is a tradition of enlightened Government and a body of public opinion which is extremely sensitive to the mal-execution or thwarting of its desires." The "Pioneer" declares that such public opinion does exist in Great Britain. The most sympathetically inclined Indian research students into the working of this British mentality, just that section of Indians, who hug to themselves the fatuous belief that India and England have come together by some "divine dispensation of Providence" for mutual good and prosperity, have been unable to discover that public opinion in Britain cares very much what happens in India so long as this country remains the largest consumer of British goods and the most convenient dumping ground for a variety of British unemployed. The "Pioneer" ridicules the idea, generally, and to our mind, very naturally and justifiably, held in the Indian political world that there is "a conspiracy between the politicians and officials at Delhi and at Whitehall to prevent any legitimate advance" toward the grant of Dominion status to India. To Indians it appears that the Government of India, as the subordinate branch of an Imperial administration, have to do just the bidding of Whitehall, that they cannot, by the very nature of their composition, take up the case of India as against the foreign vested interests and that a legitimate advance to be a real advance, must inaugurate a system of real self-government in India in which Indians can feel assured that they are masters in their own house, that they control their national exchequer, and that they have the power to organise their own machinery of defence. Is the "Pioneer" prepared to agree that this is "legitimate" advance?

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

The exact scope of the terms of reference of the Indian States Committee is hardly made clear by the speeches of Sir Harcourt Butler, the Chairman of the Committee, in the States visited by him. The scope of the enquiry remains as vague as the present relation between the States and the Paramount Power. The Committee has been appointed "to report upon the relationship between the Paramount Power and the Indian States, with particular reference to the rights and obligations arising from treaties, engagements and sanads, and usage, sufference and other causes, and secondly to enquire into the financial and economic relations between British India and the States, and to make any recommendations that they may consider desirable or necessary for their more satisfactory adjustment." It may be noted that there is no express mention here about the relations of the people of the States with their rulers on the one hand and with the people of British India on the other. If the Committee narrowly interprets the scope of enquiry without reference to the rights and obligations of the people of the States, it will not have satisfactorily dealt with the problem of Indian States.

The Maharaja of Bikaner is one of those who have expressly referred to the rights of the people in the future position of the States. Repeating the sentiments contained in his memorable speech delivered in the State Assembly, the Maharaja said in the Princes' Chamber last month: "The interests of the Ruler and the Ruled in a well-regulated State are identical and they form component parts of one harmonious whole. They stand or fall together, and the real good of the Ruler consists in promoting the good of his people. The strength of an Indian Ruler does not lie in the British bayonet as alleged by some critics but in the loyalty and affection of his own people; for of all citadels protecting his Throne none is so impregnable as the one raised in the hearts of his subjects." These are noble ideals, nobly expressed. And in pursuance of those ideals the Maharaja has enunciated seven points of what may be called the irreducible minimum of good government, which he has earnestly attempted to follow in his own State. They are: "For the Ruler of a State to have a fixed and well-defined Privy Purse and a clear dividing line between his personal expenditure and that of the State; security of life and property by the employment of as efficient and uncorrupt a police as possible for the maintenance of Law and Order; independent judiciary; the Reign of Law including certainty of Law;.....efficiency and continuity of administration and beneficent rule in the interests of the general well-being and contentment of the subjects."

So far as efficient administration is concerned, these seven points certainly constitute a substantial part of such administration. But it would be uncharitable to suppose that the Maharaja of Bikaner regards them as the last word on good government or that he does not appreciate the force of the truism that "good government is no substitute for self-government." Such a supposition would hardly consist with his publicly-expressed view that "the sooner the idea that the State as conceived by Louis XIV, belongs exclusively to the Ruler is put right, the better for our entire order, the States and their subjects." The days of absolutism, exemplified by Louis XIV and his dictum 'I am the State', are gone for ever. Again and again have the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar and a few other Princes accepted the goal of Responsible Government both for British India and the Indian States. Some Princes have already introduced self-governing institutions in their States. The Butler Committee, therefore, cannot afford to ignore this problem in the interests alike of the States and British India.

MARWARIS AND WIDOW REMARRIAGE

The split in the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference resulted in two conferences being held simultaneously at different places in Bombay, one by the Reformists and the other by the orthodox Sanatanists. The speeches of the former have certainly more flavour of reform than those of the Sanatanists. But the final resolutions of the two conferences are in many respects alike. The problem of marriage figured prominently before each conference. The Sanatanists fixed the marriageable age of girls at 12 years of age. So did the Reformists, though they could well have gone a step further. Both condemned the re-marriage of widows. But while the Reformists declared that "every effort should be made to abolish it entirely", the Sanatanists were more explicit and resolved that "those who either married widows or encouraged such marriages should be excommunicated." The Sanatanists have also recommended to the village panchayats that, if any member of the community interdined with any of the lower classes, he should be heavily fined. There are a few genuine reformers among the Marwaris who, we expect, are not at all satisfied with the results of either conference. It must be a painful surprise to them, as it is to us, that the Reformists even in their separate conference could find it in their hearts to permit the marriage of girls of thirteen and fourteen, to doom all widows to life-long widowhood, and to make "every effort" to abolish widow re-marriages. What will the true reformers do next? One of our contemporaries suggests that frontal attacks on deep-rooted social prejudices are inexpedient. But metaphors do not always make one's duty clear. To those among the Marwaris, as among other Hindu communities, who honestly feel that it is cruel to marry girls under sixteen or to refuse widows permission to re-marry, we suggest in all humility but with the fullest sense of responsibility that, despite all threats of excommunication, they should do everything possible to prevent the marriage of girls under sixteen and to help widows wishing to re-marry, even though the whole world be against them. Such conduct may be a frontal attack on deep-rooted prejudices and may provoke the wrath of panchayats; but it may be in the future as it has been in the past that the martyrdom of a few will bring light to the many. As regards politics, the Agarwal Conference has given the right lead to the community by endorsing the country's decision to boycott the Simon Commission.

THE PARSI GLOBE CYCLISTS.

AN INJUSTICE

(BY G. K. N.)

Nothing succeeds like success and all help the successful. The sporting institutions and prominent individuals in Bombay tumble over each other to do honour to the three Parsi Globe cyclists. It is rumoured that the English Gymkhana and its associate the European commercial ditto and the Japanese Gymkhana are bestirring themselves in a spirit of wholly laudable sportsmanship which surmounts the crumbling barriers of politics and creeds. I do not think the distinctions showed on the Globe ambulators are out of proportion; rather, there is lack of substantial appreciation. Poor purses when presented with platform effervescence cannot acquire the standard solid weight. Permit me to invite attention to one fact. The public to-day in honouring the deserving are at the same time neglecting to be fair to those who have not attained, but have merited, success. I refer to the three other companions of the present recipients

(Continued on page 9.)

THE BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA AND OUR DUTY.

WANTED: ACTIVE, PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

(By DR. SUMANT MEHTA.)

The Publicity Office established at Bardoli keeps us informed of the efforts that are being made by the Kheduts of that Taluka to keep true to their resolve of not paying their land tax until their demand for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the justness, or otherwise, of their resolve is met.

In this resolve of theirs very many have remained firm, a few have yielded, either on account of fear, persuasion or self-interested motives. The Satyagrahis from all over Gujarat and Kathiawar are helping the people to remain true to their plighted word and are keeping a keen watch on the Government officials to see that no unlawful pressure is brought upon the ignorant people. It is morally certain that if Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel calls for more volunteers they will be available in very large numbers. The Council has failed to record its sympathy with this movement but there is not an atom of doubt that keenest sympathy is felt for the taluka throughout Bombay and Gujarat.

STUPIDLY NERVOUS OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

Let us see clearly as to what the Kheduts of Bardoli want. All that they demand is the appointment of a committee to enquire whether the increase in the assessment is justifiable or not. We are not prepared to believe that the officials, or the Government guided by some officials, are as infallible as God Almighty. It is not often that people challenge Government action, nor is it easy to do so for the simple reason that all sorts of people are not prepared to combine in order to support an illegitimate and untenable complaint. In the case of Satyagraha or civil disobedience there is always a call for self-sacrifice and the level-headed man in the street as well as the farmer in the field is never in a hurry to sacrifice his interests. When the whole of a taluka or a very large portion of it rises in protest why should not Government satisfy their demand for an impartial inquiry? Why should Government take up a stupidly nervous attitude and imagine that an inquiry will hurt their prestige? Really that prestige must have become very thin if it is really so fragile as to break with the first touch of inquiry. I should say that the prestige increases with every true and just action and that the inquiry instead of harming the Government would inspire more respect and confidence.

PEOPLE'S PLAIN DUTY.

Now supposing that the Government prefers to take up the silly "touch me not" attitude and is impervious to reason, what is the plain duty of the people in the adjoining districts? Surely they cannot and will not remain merely interested spectators. If they really and truly sympathise with their neighbours their duty is obviously plain. (1) They must send men and money required to fight the Satyagraha, (2) they should record their protests in every taluka of Gujarat, so that the Government may be brought into a reasonable mood and if that step also fails then (3) there should be sympathetic Satyagraha started in the other parts in order to enforce the Public Will.

I would suggest, therefore, that the Gujarat Prantik Samiti and possibly the B. P. C. C. should now start to create, organise and record public opinion on the Bardoli Satyagraha and to defy the present mood of the Government if it is forced necessary to do so. The Gujarat member in the Legislative Assembly should come to his constituency and try either to din some sense into the Government or to fight it.

NEW YORK LETTER.

TRIBUTES TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

(By T. H. K. REZMIE)

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

On Monday Feb. 6, the Civic Club of New York held a Dinner Discussion on Miss Mayo's "Mother India" The speaker of the evening was a young English army officer, Captain Harry Field, the gentleman who had accompanied Miss Mayo on her trip to India. He spoke not as a defender of the authoress but as "one who knows her and has had part in the preparation of her work". The meeting which was announced to be a "friendly' discussion was presided over by an English member of the Club, Mr. Craven. The gallant English officer dilated for the most part on the ancestral and personal history of the author of 'Mother India." He told us, for instance, that her forbears had come to the United States in the Mayflower, a distinction now claimed by multitudes of her countrymen, that she was born and brought up in a very Puritan Christian home in New England, which is by common consent the greatest stronghold of intolerance in America; that she had distinguished herself by writing many books similar to the one on India, the last one being her "Isle of Fear", a book describing the Phillippinos as an inferior race, which was published with an inttroduction by America's great Rough Rider, Theodore Roosevelt. The most significant fact of Captain Field's recital of Miss Mayo's family history was that she had spent eight years in British Guiana, where she had closely studied the customs, manners and religious practices of the Hindus (indentured Indian labourers). Her visit to India, according to the speaker, was an attempt to confirm and fortify her conclusions about the Indians' life formed during the stay in British Guiana

PRETENCE UNMARKED.

This revelation by a co-worker of Miss Mayo disposes of her pretence that she had gone to India as an unprejudiced and open-minded investigator. Captain Field in an unusually appreciative attitude said, "I really think that Miss Mayo is a true Crusader, who has gone out and told the truth that the English Officials and Christian Missionaries have been too afraid to admit publicly. A generation from now these very Indians who to-day are seeking to revile her name will be raising statues to her memory in appreciation of the work she has done by provoking attention towards a sore spot in their lives." He concluded by reading out from the official report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly Debate on the Bill to raise the age of consent. The quotation was from Mr. Sinha's speech and stated in about the same words as those of Captain Field's that every Hindu knew very well that the perpetuation of the custom of child-marriage was at the root of all the evils of his community life and that it was leading it into the most degenerate sort of racial suicide. On a question from the audience, the speaker said Mr. Sinha was an elected member of the Assembly and repeatedly emphasised the fact that not a single Hindu member of the House stood up to contradict what Mr. Sinha had stated, because every one knew his remarks to be based on unimpeachable truth.

MISS MAYO'S DEFENDER.

A certain number of Indian students had managed to gain admission into the hall which is open only to members and their invited guests. At the close of the speech these boys took a lively part in the discussion by showering the speaker with numerous questions, some intelligent and some otherwise. But untrained and, therefore, inexperienced as our students are in the etiquette of dignified public meetings as conducted in America—no heckling is permitted here—they all, with one unfortunate exception, behaved well and succeeded in making the gallant defender of Miss Mayo quite ill at ease the remainder of the evening. The task of the chairman was an exceptionally difficult one, because apart from his natural sympathy with the Anglo-Saxon view, point of Miss Mayo and Captain Field, he was the person who had invited the latter to the Club. He certainly acquitted himself honorably—in a certain sense—when he disallowed a question saying "It was no body's business how long Captain Field stayed in India", and by trying to urge on the speaker to meet the challenges offered by two of the Indians to defend specific charges of Miss Mayo. The meeting ended with a considerable amount of excitement noticeable all around, the Americans having taken lively interest in the latter part of the discussion. In passing one thing needs to be said, however, and the reader must remember it. The Civic Club is not a pro-British or anti-Indian organization, and the appointment of the English Chairman was just an act of oversight in no way the con-

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Notes of the Day.

Natal's Mistake.

Natal is the only member of the South African Union which has accepted the Indian Agreement with a very bad grace. Even the Dutch in the Transvaal do not show such hostility to the idea of making the Agreement a success as do the White settlers in Natal, obsessed as they are by the ridiculous fear that the large number of Indians in the Province would swamp them in the economic field unless on frankly racial grounds the Indian opportunity for economic development is restricted. The application of the South African Colour Bar Act to Natal which will enable the Government of the Province to declare that Indians and African natives shall be excluded from certain skilled occupations is an unjust step deliberately taken to set the Indian Agreement at naught. It was a pity the question of the reapeal of the Act was declared outside the scope of the deliberations of the Round Table Conference which resulted in the Agreement. But its application in Natal vitiates the whole spirit of the understanding arrived at between the Indians and the Union Government. General Hertzog and his colleagues must persuade the Natal Administration not to persist in this folly which will re-open the old bitterness between the two communities.

The Fascists' Decalogue.

At Geneva at the League Table they discuss disarmament and claim to be seriously busy in manufacturing practical schemes for the promotion of international peace. Italy is a member of the League but Signor Mussolini and his Fascists who hold Italy in complete political subjection do not believe in inculcating the doctrine of international universal peace amongst their countrymen. The ninth anniversary of Fascism is being celebrated in Italy with the issue of a decalogue. One of the golden rules it seeks to instil is that Fascists must not believe in perpetual peace. The whole spirit of the Fascist movement is bellicose and with the ambition of creating an Imperial Greater Italy which Il Duce cherishes Italy under the Fascists is proving a menace to the world's peace. Some of the rules of the Decalogue are full of intense, childish hero worship, as, for example, that Il Duce is always right. This is ridiculous but it has its dangerous aspect in making Fascist Italy an aggressive military power.

Is it "Muslim-Phobia"?

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury, opposing the Finance Bill in the Assembly, said that he wanted to protest against the policy of Government in not giving due recognition to the Mahomedan claims to the services. He then bombarded the House with figures that would fill two columns of this paper, all calculated to show that the posts held by Muslims in almost every department are disproportionately small. He suspected that the Government suffered from "that peculiar malady which is called Muslim-phobia." The officials present might possibly have felt that this was the unkindest cut of all. But Mr. Chaudhry turned the tables against Government by stating that Muslims did not ask for favours or undeserved concessions but plain justice. He refused to believe that "qualified Mahomedans are not forthcoming for those petty posts of clerks in the Secretariat, postal inspectors and officers of that sort." He went farther and accepted merit as the test for admission to office. He said: "The usual excuse is trotted out that efficiency should be the sole criterion for admission into the various services, as if anybody suggested that it should not be the criterion."

A Matter For Enquiry.

The test of merit being accepted, an enquiry may usefully be held to ascertain whether the number of posts held by Muslims in the services is in just proportion to the number of qualified Muslim candidates. If it is found that the proportion of Muslim appointments to the available qualified candidates is too small, every legitimate attempt must be made to redress the balance in favour of the community. If, however, it is found that there is a dearth of qualified candidates, it is the duty of true well-wishers of Muslims to persuade their co-religionists to make a better use of existing educational facilities and to demand more facilities where necessary. That is the only sovereign method of enabling every community to assert itself to the full in the services and in all other spheres of national life.

A Brighter Bandra.

The ceremony of inaugurating the electric lighting of the streets of Bombay's beautiful suburb came off on last Friday evening and marks an important step forward in the progress of this town to conditions of cleaner and happier living. A well-lit town is evidence of a certain measure of safety and security of its inhabitants, since, to quote from the Governor's speech at the ceremony, "there is nothing the criminal fears more than light." Good lighting, good water-supply and a good drainage system are three essential requisites for our suburban towns and our local municipalities should be ready to spend money freely to ensure these advantages which make living happy, clean and wholesome.

A FETISH GIVEN UP.

DAWN OF WISDOM ON SIR JOHN.

SIMONITES ATTEND ASSEMBLY

CHILD MARRIAGE BILL TO BE CIRCULATED,

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The advice of the "New Leader", London, was taken and Sir John Simon and his two colleagues, Colonel Lane-Fox and Mr. Cadogan, gave up the fetish of the position occupied by them in the warrant of precedence and called on Mr. Patel and in return received an invitation to attend the sitting of the Assembly to-day. The Assembly was to-day at its poorest. And what is worse, Sir John Simon and his two colleagues were in the House at the time when it was the dullest because, besides a few questions, the election to the Public Accounts Committee consumed the forty minutes that they spent in the gallery. None of the party leaders were present and the Swaraj Party walked out after the election of Committees. But Sir John Simon had left a few minutes before this occurred. He seemed interested in the proceedings and looked to Mr. Graham, the Legislative Secretary, to explain the applause that greeted Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed's participation in the voting for the election to the Public Accounts Committee. But the dullness did not pervade the proceedings of the House altogether, for Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Child Marriage Bill provided enough opportunity for excellent debating speeches by Mr. Acharya and Munshi Ishwar Saran representating diametrically opposite views. In fact so intense was Mr. Acharya's orthodox feeling that he disregarded his party's mandate with a view to express his dissent. But Munshi Ishwar Saran scored over him when the House applauded his assertion that he was more in love with Hinduism than Mr. Acharya with all his orthodox looks and paintings. The House laughed heartily and Mr. Acharya cried an indignant "No."

This debate, however small sized, should have been interesting enough for Sir John Simon if he had stayed on; but it seems he and his colleagues were more concerned with having a look round and breaking their vow than with studying the working of the Legislature. For instance, if they had looked with an impartial eye they would have discovered that the officials were incapable of making politicians and that the Cabinet at Delhi must be entirely reshuffled and must consist of public men who are adept at the game of politics. However, probably the feeling of Sir John Simon and his colleagues was that they have visited India's "Parliament" and can now speak authoritatively in its working. But while thus they have not utilized their opportunity for a proper study of the working of the Assembly, they have undoubtedly shown considerable courage in acknowledging their mistake and making up with Mr. Patel.

To-morrow the session concludes and in view of the poor non-official attendance it is doubtful whether non-officials will press to a vote the supplementary demand for the Simon Commission.

SIMONITES IN ASSEMBLY

WATCH PROCEEDINGS IN HOT WEATHER

NEW DELHI, March 26.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day after three days' recess. The attendance on the non-official side of the House had gone down, and none of the party leaders were in their seats when the House met. The agenda for the day related to non-official bills.

SIMONITES ATTEND ASSEMBLY.

Keen interest was aroused when Sir John Simon, Col. Lane Fox and Mr. Cadogan came into the President's Box, guided by Mr. Graham, Secretary to the Legislative Assembly. They followed the proceedings of the House with interest. There was, unfortunately, no fan in the President's Box, and the three Commissioners, who felt the heat, were seen fanning themselves with the agenda papers. Three of the members of the Commission are on a visit to the Frontier, while Mr. Hartshorne is expected to join the Commission in Bombay. Thus, all the three Commissioners who are now at Delhi attended to-day's sitting of the Assembly.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

After interpellations the President announced that the following fourteen members had been elected unopposed as members of the Standing Finance Committee:

Sir Abul Jayum, and Messrs. Gayaprasad Singh, Muhammad Ismail Khan, Sarabhai Haji, Chatterji, Shah Nawaz, Gulab Singh, Sarvotham Rao, Chaudhuri Ismail Khan, S.. C. Mitter, Sir D'Arey Lindsay, A. Moore, G. D. Birla and Harbilas Sarda.

The House next proceeded with the election of four members to the Public Accounts Committee.

MR. KELKAR WITHDRAWS HIS BILL.

Mr. Kelkar then moved for leave to withdraw his Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Act. He said that he intended to bring before the House at its next session a new Bill recast in the light of criticisms offered on the Bill which he now sought to withdraw.

At this stage (at 12-45 p.m.) Sir John Simon, Col. Lane Fox and Mr. Cadogan left the President's gallery, after watching the proceedings of the House for three quarters of an hour.—A. P.

SARDA BILL DEBATE.

When legislative business was taken up, all the Swarajist members except Mr. Acharya left the House.

Mr. Harbilas Sarda moved that the Child Marriages Bill, as reported upon by the Select Committee, be recirculated for eliciting opinions on it. Mr. Sarda said that the Bill, which had been for six months before the public, had received almost unanimous support from all classes of the public throughout the country. The Select Committee had dropped the clause relating to invalidity of child marriages and had instead penalised such marriages. The measure had also been made applicable to all communities in India. He acknowledged the assistance given by the Home Member and the sympathetic attitude of the Government.

Mr. Crerar said that the measure had the support of the Government as it was based on sound lines.

"MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WOULD REVOLT."

Mr. Acharya opposed the motion for recirculation and desired that the Bill should be reintrodueed, as it had been considerably altered by the Select Committee. He, representing, a large and influential section of Sanatanists, was opposed to the measure, which furthered social reform through penal legislation. The Government had no right to interfere with the religious customs of the people, If they did and disregarded the opinions of millions of people, the latter would rise in revolt against them.

Mr. Muhammad Yakub supported the Bill, the provisions of which, he was glad, applied to all communities. He said that a large number of learned Hindus believed that this Bill did not interfere with their religious tenets.

Mr. Acharya questioned the accuracy of this statement.

Mr. Yakub congratulated the mover on bringing forward this measure, and the Government, on their attitude towards it.

Sir Hari Singh Gour said that medical opinion was agreed that about 80 per cent of girls in this country did not attain puberty before the age of fourteen. Therefore the age limit proposed by this Bill was right. He did not agree with Mr. Acharya's remarks. On the other hand he opined that legislation which prevented infanticide and matricide would be received by the people with a chorus of approval.

HINDUISM, AN AID TO PROGRESS.

Pundit Ishwar Saran admitted that there was an influential section of the Hindu community which was opposed to this legislation, but at the same time, there was a stronger body of public opinion which welcomed this Bill. Referring to Mr. Acharya's remarks, he said "I am a keener Hindu than Mr. Acharya, but let me tell him quite plainly that his interpretation and conception of Hinduism is responsible for the degradation and weakness of our religion" Swami Ramtirth had said that Hinduism was an aid to progress and was not a reactionary religion, but if this religion stood in the way of progress, then they should do away with it.

Mr. Birla said that although he was an orthodox Hindu he was strongly in support of the Bill. Mr. Acharya had said that the Government had no right to interfere with the religious customs of the people, but said Mr. Birla, suttee was a religious custom. Would Mr. Acharya preach Sutteeism? Mr. Acharya had further said that if the Government voted for the measure, there would be a revolt against them. The agitation, in Mr. Birla's view,

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FIGMENTS OF IMAGINATION.

DR SAPRU'S CRUSHING REPLY TO "NEW STATESMAN."

CALCULATED AND PERSISTENT MISREPRESENTATION

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 26.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in a letter to the press contradicts what he styles "calculated misrepresentations" by the "New Statesman" recently cabled out.

Sir Tej Bahadur says that he never said anything about the army or withdrawal of it from India and the statements in the "New Statesman" are wholly untrue. "I should be grateful if any body could point out to me when and where I said anything of the kind. I protest against this calculated misrepresentation of Indian politicians views in the press in England. I am and have been for years past a regular reader of several of the leading English newspapers, including several of the weeklies and I have been a reader of the "New Statesman" for at least ten years past, but I have never found any newspaper so persistently misrepresenting Indian politicians' statements, views and actions as the "New Statesman". The only two occasions on which I had to express my views in another capacity at one time were in 1921 and 1922. I was one of the members of the Military Requirements Committee and its report has never been published. I was also a party to the despatches of the Government of India on the eight-unit scheme and I expressed my views there. I do not think that they have been published. I am not at liberty to say anyting with regard to these two documents. In my non-official life I have hitherto avoided discussing this question and I am not going to give pleasure to the "New Statesman" or other critics of that type of witnessing the spectacle of seeing me fall on my knees and eat my words. I do not object to criticism, but I do hope that even in dealing with Indian politicians it is not too much to hope that criticism shall be based on facts and not upon figments of imagination."—A. P.

DETHRONE FALSE PROPHETS.

HONOUR OF MOTHERLAND AT STAKE

FREEDOM IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE

NEED FOR UNITED FRONT

From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 26.

"I think to-day we stand in a better position than in October last." This was the opinion of Maulvi Mohammad Yakub, M.L.A., on the relations of Hindus and Muslims expressed by him to a press representative. He said: I am one of those who believe that the emancipation of India is practically impossible without Hindu-Muslim entente. Mussalmans have to an appreciable degree secured the sympathy and goodwill, if not the active support, of several important organisations representing the Hindus of different shades of opinion and our demands are generally characterised as being fully sound and consonant with the dignity of the community. Representatives of the All-India Muslim League headed by their worthy President, Mr. Jinnah, pleaded the cause of the Mussalmans in a most straightforward and forceful manner which cannot fail to inspire the confidence of the whole community. Our Calcutta resolution has proved a solid and unstumbling rock on which the edifice of the Mussalman demands can safely be built and secure for them permanent and adequate safeguards for their political and quasi-political rights in the future constitution of the country. The progress towards the settlement is no doubt slow, but there is no room for dispair and despondence as yet.

Briefly stated, the position is that the Mussalmans stand by the separate electorate scheme as enunciated by the Lahore, Aligarh and Delhi resolutions including the Hindu Maasaba agree to the Calcutta resolution in toto. I earnestly appeal to my Muslim brethren to adopt a dignified attitude and not be led away by selfish flunkeys and self-seeking toadies in our community who are always on the look-out for such opportunities in order to achieve their selfish gain and play in the hands of the Government and pose as great patriots and philanthropists. I also appeal with all the force at my command to my Hindu brethren not to follow the tenets of unreasonable zealots and misguided fanatics in their community whose popularity and position depends solely upon keeping the two communities at loggerheads. The honour of Motherland is at stake. The Legislative Assembly has done its best to vindicate the honour so far as it lay in its power. The rest is now in the hands of the country and it is the duty of every true son of India to sink their communal quarrels and present a united front against the affront offered to India on account of the disunion and disintegration.

POPULAR VICTORY CELEBRATED.

CAWNPORE, March. 26.

The Cawnpore citizens gave a dinner to the members of the Nationalist and Swarajist parties in the U. P. Legislative Council to celebrate their victory in the Council on the motion of non-confidence in the Statutory Commission. Prominent among those present were Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, leader of the Nationalist Party in the Council and Mr. Mukandlal, Deputy President of the Council.—A. P.

BOYCOTT GRADUALLY WEARING DOWN?

MR. SPENDAR PAYS TRIBUTE TO SIMON'S TACT

LONDON, March 26.

J. A. Spender, writing in the "Daily News," pays tribute to Sir John Simon's tact and good temper which, he understands, is gradually wearing down the boycott. He says that despite their wounded feelings, Indians, including Hindus, have strong motives for desiring to build a bridge towards the Commission. He foresees slackening of the boycott and if Sir John Simon provides the necessary means of saving faces, he would probably before the end of the year be able to establish the same sort of relations with Indian Swarajists as Lord Milner did with Egyptian nationalists notwithstanding the boycott.—Reuter.

A TRIP TO THE N. W. F.

NEW DELHI, March. 26.

A party of a dozen members of the Legislative Assembly belonging to various parties is leaving Delhi on the 28th night for a tour in the Northwest Frontier. They will visit Daryakhan, Dera Ismail Khan, Razmak, Bannu, Khoat, Peshawar, Khyber, Ralakland and return about 6th April. The party will include Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Kelkar, Dr. Moonje, Pandit Kunzru, Mr. Moore, Haji Ismail Choudhry and Mr. Yamin Khan. —A. P.

AIR FORCE BIPLANES ARRIVE AT CAPETOWN

CORDIAL WELCOME BY MAYOR AND DISTINGUISHED MEN

LONDON, March 25.

Cape Town.—Three out of four Air Force biplanes making their annual Cairo to Cape Town flight arrived in Cape Town having left Heliopolis on March 1. The fourth plane remained at Bwanam Kubwa where it was badly damaged when taking off. Fliers were cordially welcomed by the Mayor and Mayoress of Cape Town and other distinguished men. A large crowd, was present.—Reuter.

CATCH PHRASES WON'T DO

WANTED: ORGANISATION IN COUNTRY

CALL FOR NATIONAL UNITY

LEADERS' EXODUS TO FOREIGN LANDS DEPRECATED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 26.

Pandit Nilakanthadas, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the Press:—

I am glad that the organisation of the country has claimed a share of attention from our leading politicians. I have been pressing for this definitely since February, 1927, and this year I have gone to the length of disparaging the constitution making of our leading men in order to force their hands into some definite organisation of the country which, as the source of proper sanctions behind our opinions and actions, has been something like a fixed idea with me. But I am simply surprised to find that still with many the subject has not reached beyond its academic precincts. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a statement to the youth of India suggestive of organisation apparently based on Communism and Independence. He seems to have yet nothing definite and practicable to be readily taken in hand. He expects, however, communications on the subject. Dr. Besant and others issued another statement from Madras. The Leader of the Congress Party, Pandit Motilal, heads the list of signatories of this manifesto, so to say. This suggests the reorganisation of the country based even on measures against foreign dumping which has already been in several forms the subject of so many platforms, but has never been brought under any practicable scheme. Indian leaders of thought have in the past been never wanting in ideas high and original. What we want now is something practicable and definite to be readily worked upon. Mr. Srinivas Iyengar recently has in his statement given some idea of organising the country on the basis of the present and possible electorates. This has been the subject of my theme for the whole of the last year up to this day. I have often discussed it with Mr. Iyengar and their friends. But I am sorry that even Mr. Iyengar is not to take up the work in earnest as he thinks of immediately going out of India for reasons of health. Many others too in our front rank are also leaving India for Imperial and other reasons. Who is going to take up this most substantial and effective item of our national programme? The country has a right to know it from their representatives, especially those that fight her the cause in the very front of the struggle. Catch phrases followed by inaction will not help us any longer. Before the Calcutta Congress, if not even before the second visit of the Simon Seven, the country must be ready to give its clear and intelligent mandate to its recognised representatives who will speak and act effectively. Organisation must be based on the various electorates for which I have already submitted my elaborate plan to the A. I. C. C. as the basis of discussion and ready adoption with necessary modification if any. Walkouts and obstructions have been lifeless and are to-day looked upon as hobbies and catch words of leading persons for their own purposes. Men other than avowed Congress politicians, therefore, should think at once of coming out. No man should feel either wilful on the one hand or shy on the other, when time for action has come. Unity is imperative. Unity in theory and compromise again will serve no useful purpose. Inaction cannot make unity possible. Action is the real solvent. Action and organisation in the country only can make the popular representatives solid, united and effective. Practically the Congress should be the same representative body as represented in the Legislature. All Nationalists should be united in both places. Idle arm-chair politics and academic differences will have no place in the real work. I appeal to all Nationalists in the country to sit together and work out the organisation readily and in right earnest.

SINO-BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS

BREAK-DOWN ON CHINESE DEMANDS

QUESTION OF REVISION OF TREATIES

LONDON, March 25.

Shanghai.—It is officially announced that Sir Miles Lampson has returned to Peking without reaching an agreement with regard to the anti-foreign outrages at Nanking in March 1927, but negotiations continue to be carried on between the Chinese authorities and Sir Sidney Barton and Mr. Hewlett, Consuls-General in Shanghai and Nanking respectively. It is unofficially stated that the points on which negotiations broke down were the Chinese demands for the expression of regret for shelling the Standard Oil Company's hill and a revision of the Sino-British so-called unequal treaties, Britain considering that the question of revision should not be linked up with the settlement of the Nanking affair.—Reuter.

SUSPECTED OF ANTI-SOVIET AGITATION

PERSIAN ARRESTED AT MOSCOW

LONDON, March 25.

Moscow.—A message from Ashabad says that the Persian whose name is given as Mushteid Seyyid Husein Djavadzade has been arrested on a charge of anti-Soviet agitation, particularly with reference to the emancipation of Moslem women and usury. It is stated that he took refuge in Transcaspia in 1907 in order to avoid trouble with the Persian Government which deported him from Tabriz.—Reuter.

"ROYAL OAK" COURT-MARTIAL

TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

LONDON, March 25.

Gibraltar.—The "Royal Oak" court-martial will be held on Friday and Saturday on a ship which will have direct connection with the shore. Every effort will be made to provide ample accommodation for the Press and the public. Captain Measham has arrived from the Admiralty to act as legal adviser to the court. Both sides are entitled to his advice on points of law.—Reuter.

FRUITFUL OCCUPATION OF RUHR

M. POINCARE REVIEWS HIS STEWARDSHIP

APPEAL FOR POSTPONEMENT OF PARTY SQUABBLES

LONDON, March 25.

Bordeaux.—Twenty-five hundred guests at the luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce listened to the much advertised speech of Poincare on the eve of the elections reviewing his stewardship, notably the country's escape from the maelstorm of depreciated currency. M. Poincare declared that the occupation of Ruhr had been very fruitful indeed and if Ruhr had not been occupied, the Dawes scheme would have been barren. He appealed for the postponement of party squabbles until the country had completely negotiated the danger zone. M. Poincare added that now the budget had been definitely balanced, it was possible to readjust taxes lighten the workers' burden and press forward to an economic recovery of the country.—Reuter.

GERMANY DISSATISFIED WITH DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

BERNSTORFF'S OUT-BURST AT FINAL SITTING

LONDON, March 25.

Berlin.—Bernstorff's outburst during the final sitting of the Disarmament Commission is strongly supported by official quarters here and the press generally. Proceedings of the Commission have been described as "sabotage" and "fiasco" and have been declared to have given the impression that the main object of the Commission has been to postpone disarmament, and if other powers do not carry out the obligation to Germany to disarm, then Germany is released from hers.—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR SWARAJ

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

FULL TEXT OF REPORT

We publish below the full text of the report of the All-Parties' Conference and its Committee held recently in Delhi. The Conference adjourned on March 11th and is to meet again on the 19th May in Bombay. The Conference felt that it had made considerable progress in its task and, having reached a definite stage in its labours, was anxious to take the public into its confidence. The General Secretaries, will welcome suggestions and criticisms from the public, but they should reach their office, 52-54, Hewett Road, Allahabad, before 1st of May:—

To the President, All-Parties Conference, Delhi.

Sir,—On the 22nd February the All-Parties Conference passed a resolution (attached hereto as Appendix A) appointing a Committee to report to the Conference on the following subjects:—

1. Constitution of the Swaraj Parliament—whether bi-cameral or uni-cameral. 2. Franchise. 3. Declaration of Rights. 4. Rights of Labour and Peasantry. 5. Indian States.

The Committee subsequently co-opted Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Mr. Shiva Rao. It met daily and fully considered the subjects referred to it as well as certain allied subjects. We have now the honour to present to the Conference the Report of this Committee. The resolutions of the Conference which were referred to in our terms of reference are attached hereto as Appendix B.

It will be observed that a considerable measure of unanimity has been attained in the conclusions arrived at. Many of the subjects however were such as have evoked a difference of opinion amongst constitutional experts and political thinkers. In all such matters it has been thought desirable to note the difference of opinion. This procedure, it is hoped, will enable the Conference to have the various points of view before it and thus facilitate a full consideration by the Conference. We would add that this report is the result of informal discussions and is not meant to be a formal document or to contain final decisions or recommendations. The recommendations made are in some cases tentative and represent the views of those members who took part in the discussion.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

Declaration of Rights.

The Committee has drawn up a comprehensive "Declaration of Rights". This was agreed to almost unanimously and the dissenting notes of members relate to minor matters and to certain additions which it was desired to make to the declaration.

Labour and Peasantry.

The clauses dealing with the "Rights of Labour and Peasantry" were also unanimously agreed to by the members present. It was sought however by representatives of labour to add the right to strike and certain other provisions but the majority did not think that any affirmation of this right in the constitution was necessary.

Indian States.

The clause relating to the "Indian States", which were agreed to, lay down that the States must form part of the Indian Constitution and cannot be separated from the rest of India. The Commonwealth Government will, to begin with, assume all rights, powers, and obligations of the present British Government and while respecting the treaty rights, will endeavour to negotiate with each State for a closer union. This closer union should be effected by an agreement between the Commonwealth and the Governments and peoples of the States. The States may have the fullest autonomy but the Commonwealth must be the suzerain power and must control foreign relations, defence and like matters.

Language.

The Committee has also recommended that the language of the Commonwealth should be Hindustani, written either in the Devanagri or the Urdu Script. This does not, we need hardly add, mean that other languages, including English, will not be permitted. In the provinces, the local languages will naturally take pride of place, but Hindustani and, if necessary, English can be used.

Uni-cameral or Bi-cameral Legislatures.

A considerable discussion took place as to whether the constitution should be a "unitary" or a "federal" one. The Committee however came to the conclusion that a formal theoretical decision of this question was unnecessary, and what really mattered was the division of powers and subjects between the Central and Provincial Governments. It was on the basis of this division (given in Appendix C to this report) that consideration took place as to whether the legislature should be "uni-cameral" or "bi-cameral." The majority opinion favoured a bi-cameral central legislature and uni-cameral provincial legislature. Some members were for uni-cameral legislatures throughout, whilst others wanted two houses even in the provinces, specially in case adult suffrage was agreed upon.

Franchise.

In regard to the "Franchise" a considerable majority were of opinion that there should be adult suffrage both in the provinces and in the Lower House of the Central Legislature. For the Upper House a majority have recommended a restricted Franchise. Some were of opinion however that the Upper House should be elected solely by the constituent provincial legislatures.

Qualifications for Candidates.

Regarding the "qualifications for candidates" for Committee has recommended in age limit of 25 for the Lower House of the Central Legislature and an age limit of 30 for the Upper House.

Number of members for Legislatures.

As for the "number of members for the legislatures" the Committee has suggested 750, with power to increase if necessary, for the Lower House of the Central Legislature and 250 for the Upper House. For the provinces it is suggested that there should be as a general rule one member for every 100,000 of the population with this proviso that a province with a population of less than 10 millions may have a maximum of 100 members.

Constituencies.

The Committee did not go into the question of "electorates." This would involve a great deal of time and labour and should be considered after the Conference has come to some decisions on the other points.

Distribution of powers between Central and Provincial Governments.

The Committee has drawn up lists of subjects wherein the Central and Provincial Governments should have exclusive control and also some in which they will have concurrent powers. The Central Government alone should have all residuary powers attached to this report (Appendix C). The Committee has also made a provision for. These lists are the settlement of disputes between the Central and Provincial Governments and between Provincial Governments. These should be settled by a Committee presided over by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Committee has also suggested a definition of the word "citizen".

DETAILED REPORT.

We now proceed to give the recommendations of the Committee in detail, noting the dissents and the amendments suggested.

WHETHER THE LEGISLATURE SHOULD BE UNI-CAMERAL OR BI-CAMERAL.

Having regard to the agreement arrived at about the distribution of powers between the Central and Provincial Legislatures, "M. Nehru, M. M. Malaviya, Jinnah, Sarojini Naidu, Srinivasa Iyengar and Kelkar" were of opinion that the Central Legislature should be bi-cameral but the Provincial Legislatures should be uni-cameral.

"Chaman Lal and Shuaib Qureshi" were of opinion that the Central Legislature should be bi-cameral only if the franchise of the Second Chamber was restricted to the members of the various Provincial Legislatures.

"Mohamad Ali, Joshi and J. Nehru" wanted the Central Legislature to be uni-cameral in any case, but if it was decided to have a second chamber, they agreed with Chaman Lal and Shauib Qureshi as to electorate.

"Besant, Vijiaraghavachariar and Shiva Rao" held the view that if adult suffrage was agreed upon both the Central and Provincial Legislatures should be bi-cameral.

FRANCHISE.

Provincial Legislature.

"Ansari, M. Nehru, Vijaraghavachariar, Mohamad Ali, Sarojini Naidu, Srinivasa Iyengar, Joshi, Chaman Lal, Pathik, Shuaib Qureshi and J. Nehru" recommended adult suffrage for the Provincial Legislature.

"M. M. Malaviya" favoured adult suffrage in principle but would like to consider further if it was practicable.

"Besant and Shiva Rao" favoured adult suffrage in village panchayats but for the Provincial and Central Legislatures they advocated a graded franchise as provided for in the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Central Legislature—Lower House.

"Ansari, M. Nehru, Vijiaraghavachariar, Sarojini Naidu, Mohamad Ali, Chaman Lal, Joshi, Pathik, Shauaib Qureshi and J. Nehru" recommended adult suffrange for the Lower House of the Central Legislature.

"Srinivasa Iyengar" would recommend adult suffrage in case the membership of the House was fixed at 1,000; otherwise he was literacy or minimum income franchise.

"M. M. Malaviya" recommended literacy or minimum income franchise to start with.

"Besant and Shiva Rao" were opposed to adult suffrage. They preferred graded franchise as in the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Central Legislature—Upper House.

"M. Nehru, M. M. Malaviya, Sarojini Naidu, S. Iyenger, Pathik, R. Gazanfar Ali" were of opinion that an elector for the Upper House must (a) be a citizen of India (b) be not less than 21 years of age (c) comply with the provisions of the electoral law for the time being in force and (i) be or have been a member of a legislature, or (ii) be or have been a fellow or honorary fellow or member of the governing body of any recognised Indian University, or a graduate of a recognised University, or (iii) be or have been a member of a Local or District Board or Municipality, or (iv) be a member of the Council of

1. Chambers of Commerce, or 2. Landholders' Associations, or 3. Trade Unions, or 4. Agriculturists' Associations, or 5. Co-operative banks or any such organisation as may be recognised by law, or (v) be a member of the Bar, or (vi) be a duly qualified Medical Practitioner or Engineer.

"Mohamad Ali, Shuaib Qureshi, Chaman Lal and J. Nehru" held that the franchise for the Upper House should be confined to the constituent Provincial Legislatures. "Srinivasa Iyenger" also preferred this. "Vijiaraghavachariar" was in favour of

(Continued on Page 10.)

KEROSENE PRICE WAR.

EFFECTS ON INDIAN TRADE.

GOVT, OF INDIA TAKES ACTION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

The Government of India have received representations from a number of companies engaged in the production of petroleum in India asking for protection against the injury stated to be inflicted on them by the kerosene price war now in progress in India between the Standard Oil Company of New York and the Royal Dutch and Shell Group. The immediate cause of the price war is said to be the purchase by the Standard Oil Company of New York, from the Soviet Government of Russia, of kerosene which the Royal Dutch and Shell Group claim, rightfully belongs wholly or in part to them. The companies now making representations to the Government of India state that as a result of the price war kerosene is being sold at prices well below world parity, and it is from the serious losses consequent on these uneconomic prices that they ask for protection.

TARIFF BOARD TO INQUIRE.

The representations indicate that while some of the producers not regard their existence as threatened by the dispute, the position of weaker companies in case of such continuance of price war might lead to their extinction. The Government of India are not prepared to agree to any scheme for protection which would lay a heavy burden on the consumers, if the result must be, so far as the principal producers are concerned, not to secure a moderate return on the capital invested, in the business, but to increase profits unnecessarily. It is possible, however, that measures could be devised by which substantial relief could be given to those companies which are most in need of it, while at the same time, a disproportionate share of the higher price paid by the consumer would not pass into the hands of stronger firms. In order that this question may be examined, the Government of India consider that an immediate enquiry should be held by the Tariff Board with the following terms of reference:

1. To determine what price for kerosene should be taken to be equivalent to world parity at Indian ports and the extent to which current prices in India are below that level;

2. To report whether it is in the national interest that protection against the dumping of imported kerosene should be given and if so, in what form and for what period; and

3. To report whether it is likely that the price war will extend to petrol, what the consequences to the Indian producers are likely to be if it does, and in that case, what measures they would recommend.

The question to be investigated is the advisability of taking steps to safeguard the Indian Industry from the injury inflicted by dumping, that is, the sale of imported kerosene in India at prices below world parity. In these circumstances, if Government of India consider that no detailed examination of the costs of production will be necessary and it will suffice to ascertain by more summary methods the probable effect of the price war on the financial position of Indian producers. The report of the Tariff Board should reach the Government of India at the earliest possible date and in any case, not later than the 1st July, 1928. Firms or persons interested who desire their views to be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary of the Board.—A. P.

AMMUNITION TRUCKS ALLOWED TO PROCEED

GOVT.'S SUSPICIONS CLEARED UP.

LONDON, March 25.

Belgrade.—General Hadjitch, War Minister, in a statement to the Press has explained that the railway trucks mentioned earlier were held up as it was conceivable that war material which might have been destined to some other state than that to which they were addressed, but the matter has now been cleared up and the trucks have been allowed to proceed to Rumania.—Reuter.

AIR SPEED AND OTHER RECORDS

ATTEMPTS TO BE MADE AT CALSHOT

LONDON, March 25.

Plans have been advanced for an official attempt this year for not only air speed record but height, duration and long distance nonstop records. It is announced that the attack on speed record will be staged at Calshot within two months. For the height record, at present held by Italy with 38,800 feet, a super Bulldog aeroplane is undergoing tests while a special machine is being constructed near London to be driven by a powerful Napier engine and which is expected to remain in the air for over sixty hours and fly five thousand miles without stopping.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE.

ALL-INDIA LEAGUE STARTED

MINIMUM AGE: 16 FOR GIRLS AND 18 FOR BOYS.

NEW DELHI, March 26.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the last session of the All-India Women's Conference, Her Highness the Rani of Mandi has started an All-India Child-Marriage Abolition League. The objects of the League are to arouse and educate public opinion throughout India against the institution of Child Marriage, and to attain the goal of sixteen years as the minimum age of marriage for girls, and eighteen years as the minimum age of marriage for boys.

In order to make the organisation country-side, the All-India Committee shall appoint a man and a woman from each province and wherever possible from each State or States Agency to form provincial committees. Similarly the provincial committees shall appoint men and women to form District Committees, and urge on them the necessity of holding public meetings, arranging lectures at schools and colleges, distributing literature and get boy scouts and similar organisations to go round singing propaganda songs.

About the beginning of next year, an annual meeting of the All-India Committee and representatives of the provincial committees will be held for the purpose of directing the policy, and discussing reports, etc. The headquarters of the All-India Committee will be situated at Delhi, or in Simla, according to the season.

The All-India Committee of the Child Marriage Abolition League is presided over by the Rani of Mandi, and among its members may be mentioned Kumar Shri Fatteh Singhji of Limbdi, Mr. T. Rangachariar, Maharani Saheba of Porbander and Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru.

Her Highness the Rani of Mandi has started the general fund by contributing Rs. 1,000, while Kumar Fatteh Singh of Limbdi has paid Rs. 500.—A. P.

MAHARASTRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

MR. S. C. BOSE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

POONA, Mar. 26.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the sixth Maharashtra Provincial Conference was held in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall last night, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar presiding. It was unanimously decided to request Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, the General Secretary of the Congress, to preside over the Conference, which will meet on the 2nd and 3rd of May. The Reception Committee meets again on 1st April to elect its Chairman and other office-bearers.—A. P.

OBSTRUCTING HACKNEY CARRIAGE DRIVERS

MUNICIPAL INSPECTOR SENTENCED

BENARES, Mar. 26.

The City Magistrate convicted Mr. Bhaiyaram, a hackney carriage inspector of the, Benares Municipality on a charge of causing obstruction to hackney carriage drivers while driving their vehicles, on February 3rd. (the all-India hartal day in protest against the appointment of the Simon Commission) and sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 15, in default to undergo simple imprisonment for six days.—A. P.

LORD KUSHENDUN'S NEW PLAN.

WEAKENING AMERICAN FLEET'S STRATEGIC VALUE.

LONDON, March 26.

Washington.—No official comment is forthcoming on Lord Cushendun's latest naval limitation plan, but it is pointed out that the reduction of the size of capitalships will weaken the strategic value of American fleet. It is argued that the British battleships are newer than the American, and if the date of replacement is lengthened the British would enjoy an increasing advantage, especially as the 35,000 tonners "Rodney" and "Nelson" are not to be replaced till 1942, whereas the United States, if Lord Cushendun's plan is accepted, would be precluded from building vessels of such tonnage. There is little comment in New York newspapers, but the proposal is hailed as a step in the right direction.—Reuter.

BRITAIN STANDS TO GAIN MOST.

AGREEMENT ON PLAN DIFFICULT

LONDON, March 26.

Tokyo.—The Minister for Navy expresses the opinion that the agreement on Lord Cushendun's plan will be difficult and that in his view, Britain stands to gain most under it.—Reuter.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

KADOD IMPROVING.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BOYCOTTED

FRESH NOTICES ISSUED IN MANY VILLAGES

The Secretary, Satygraha Publicity Offices writes from Bardoli:—

The atmosphere in Kadod is gradually improving. What was not possible to achieve at the top has been found to be possible on trying from the bottom. A current was always present among the young men and the Patidars, Mahomedans and other communities of Kadod which was in favour of the Satyagraha. Tired now of waiting for the rich Sowcars and Desais to lead them, they are now bent on taking their own decision themselves. Already 20 landholders have put their signatures on the Satyagraha Pledge.

MOTA'S EXAMPLE.

The village Mota has set an example for all the rest of the villages in the taluka by passing a resolution in the presence of Dr. Chandulal Desai to the effect that in the event of the land belonging to anyone in the village being declared "Khalsa" by the Government, it would be the duty of all the villagers to join him in taking possession of the same and to undergo all hardship that this act might entail. The village Mota is to be congratulated on this brave declaration. It would offer more courage to all the villagers than would the mere assurance that the loss of any one would be borne by the whole village.

CHANGED TO THE BETTER.

The Raniparaj Patel of the Village Ambach who was duped into shattering the faith of his friends by some Government servants was subsequently approached by our volunteer. It was found that the man had already seen how he was made a fool of by the officials and promised to stick staunchly to the Satyagraha vow. He also arranged a meeting in his village so that all his brethren may get an opportunity to hear speeches of the volunteers.

A RECONCILIATION.

A Mahomedan pensioner in Malekpur who had paid up his revenue, and consequently incurred the social boycott at the hands of both the Mahomedan and Hindu population of the village, has now tendered his apology. The people satisfied by this have called off the boycott.

NEIGHBOUR'S SYMPATHY.

Some Government officers finding it difficult to secure any facilities in this taluka have been taking shelter in the neighbouring taluka of Mandvi across the Tapti. They would borrow carts, etc. from the ignorant villagers there and crossing the river would visit the villages of this taluka with the purpose of attachment. Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel had drawn the people's attention at this fact in Bamni, asking them to have sufficient bania tact in this fight with a Government which was predominantly "bania" in character. By "bania" tact, he explained, he meant that they should know the great value of public opinion and should do all in their power to keep it with them. An invitation was received from the enthusiastic President of the Mandvi Taluka Local Board, and a party headed by Sjts. Abbas Tyebji and Darbar Saheb went over there on the 20th instant. They addressed one meeting of Raniparaj and two meetings in the towns of Mandvi and Bandhan. Everywhere they were heard with great interest and promised that none on their part of the district would give the slightest assistance to the Government officers against the people of Bardoli by way of supplying them with carts, bullocks, labourers and so on. They also promised not to buy articles or lands attached or confiscated by the Government. They are convening a conference on the whole of their taluka on the 1st April, which they have invited Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel to attend and address.

DUBLAS AND DHEDS REFUSE TO HELP.

Village officers are trying their best to turn out some result, but not one has been known to have been able to show the smallest success to his credit. The drums or conch-shells or bugles never fail to report his arrival. In Bardoli for once the village officer somehow manager to secure some untouchables to officiate as the punch, but the houses to which he wanted to take attachment were found locked up. In Ninat too there being no hope of getting any Patridar for the punch, the talati tried to catch a poor Chanawalla and on being turned away by him thought of taking a "Dubla" servant who happened to pass by. But he too knowing why he was being called went away to his work in the field. In Sarbhon on the day of expiry of the Notice period the Talati made all preparations in the early morning took with him a Dhed who was the village peon and came out in the village. The people were on their alert and all the houses were closed. A Desai on seeing the Dhed peon accompanying the Talati asked him if he did not know that he was taking part in a most sinful action. Thereupon the peon said to the Talati "Excuse me sir, but I can't assist you in this sin. Show me any other work. I may run any number of miles to carry your letter if you wish me to. I may do any thing but not this," so saying the peon left him. Needless to say that the Talati had to go back quite disappointed.

TACTICS OF OFFICERS.

Some village officers are known to employ various tricks to deceive the villagers into paying. One says, "I request you to allow me to attach only a trifling article from your house. You will then be able to know whether some one purchases it or not". Another man says "It is no longer necessary for you to lock up the doors, since we have received orders to stop attachment work." But on being asked to show such an order he says "Well that is a Government document and I can't show it to anybody." A third talati, who has a record of good service in the war days, having found recruits from the Raniparaj and also in the Satyagraha campaign of the non-co-operation days. He would get the revenues of Raniparaj people direct from sowears, the former only knowing it when the receipts were thrown in their houses by the village peon. But the people are marching fast, and it is every day growing more and more difficult for the officers to deceive them.

FRESH NOTICES.

Lots of fresh notices have been issued in many more villages. It is understood that Khalsa notices are soon to follow.

THE SATYAGRAHA FUND.

Contributions have been received in the Satyagraha Fund.

MITHUBEN'S KHADI HAWKING.

Shreemati Mithuben Petit has commenced touring in the different parts of the taluka with a cart full of Khadi in company with Mr. Ratanlal Khandwala of Surat. She has brought special stocks of Khadi and will hawk it in the villages.

FORD MODEL "A."

MAKES ITS PUBLIC BOW TO-DAY

The new Ford will make its bow in Bombay to-day. When it was first shown to crowds numbering into the millions in America. What a reception it was! And what a strenuous time and what a year is before the industry for 1928, writes Mr. George Quisenberry in "American Automobile Magazine."

"The car was demonstrated to us at Dearborn, that suburb of Detroit where the Ford engineering and development laboratories are located, a few days before its first public showing..... In a Tudor Sedan that had come off the assembly lines but four days before and which had only 400 miles checked off on the speedometer, we were given a ride, lasting some thirty minutes or more, that makes the advent of the Model "A" an event that many years will not erase from our memory..... A heavy rain had been falling all the night before and that morning, turning to a wet, clinging snow as the Ford test driver put out from a side door of the great, imposing laboratory building.....Concrete roads about the plant were glassy with the wet; unimproved roads through the Ford estates were a sea of mud and rain and snow blinded visions from the windows of the coach type body.....

Up to 35 miles an hour in second and then, in high, increasing until the speedometer showed an even sixty on the fine but wet highways that led past the Ford estate.....Came next a race with a larger car, still at 60 m.p.h., the driver exhibiting his confidence in the rigidity of the sterring gear by driving the race with his hands off the steering wheel.... Next, a sudden swerve to the right and back again to the left, to show off roadability and prove that the car would hug the road.....

Finally, the car, its engine humming sweetly, turned into a narrow, unimproved road through the Ford estates, sodden with rain.....Down this road went the car, 45 to 50 miles, the driver evidently steering for every rut and hole to demonstrate further the riding characteristics of the new automobile that, its makers say, has been engineered for just such going .....One large section of the estates had been plowed up and through that part of it was the "test track" on which the experimental models have been driven since last June.....Holes and ruts were deep, and, as the car struck them, the muddy water was thrown up in cascades, descending on the windows to blind those who sat within.....In low and second speeds, the car was driven through sand and mud half-hub deep, and engine not knocking or at any time showing signs of labouring.... straightened up .....And the little car sturdily performing, kept on eventually to return to the laboratory building....."

FOUNDER OF MARATHA EMPIRE

BARODA MAHARANI IN SHIVAJI MANDIR

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 24.

To-day at 11 a.m. sharp Her Highness the Maharani Sahib of Baroda paid a visit to the Shree Shivaji Mandir to pay her respects to the idol of the great Shivaji. The Mandir was tastefully decorated.

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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA

A FETISH GIVEN UP.

(Continued from page 7.)

would be against those who voted against the measure.

The motion for recirculation of the Bill was carried.

MR. KELKAR'S 'REACTIONARY' BILL

Mr. Kelkar moved that the Bill to repeal the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850 be circulated for eliciting public opinion. He said that the measure sought to declare that anyone who became an apostate should not be entitled to inherit his father's property.

Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, characterised it as a most reactionary measure, but did not oppose the motion for circulation of the Bill.

Sir Hari Singh Gour vigorously opposed the circulation of the Bill as an attempt to repeal an Act which safeguarded the rights of individuals and liberty of conscience, and as barring the door against all movements in India.

Mr. Kelkar said that if anyone wanted to leave his father's religion he could still do so after the Bill was passed, fully realising the consequences. Inheritance of his father's property by an apostate was opposed to Hindu as well as Muhammadan law.

The motion for recirculation of the Bill was lost by nine votes to 29, the latter including officials, who had apparently been given freedom of vote.

Mr. Kelkar moved the consideration of the Bill to restrict the amount of interest recoverable from debtors. He urged legislation on the principle of Damduppat, so that interest might not accumulate beyond the principal.

Mr. Allison suggested the withdrawal of the Bill in view of the identical bill sponsored by Maulvi Muhammad Yakub, which had been circulated.

Mr. Kelkar agreed to Mr. Allison's suggestion.

It was agreed to circulate Mr. Kelkar's Bill to amend the limitation Act of 1908. The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

CHILD MARRIAGE BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NEW DELHI, March 26

In the Legislative Assembly to-day, it was decided to recirculate, for eliciting opinions on it, Mr. Harbilas Sarda's Bill on child marriages, as reported upon by the Select Committee on it. The report of the Committee is now available, together with the minutes of dissent appended to it by five members. Mr. Crerar, Home Member of the Government of India, makes it clear in his minute of dissent, that while the Government accept and support the principle of making child marriages a penal offence, they reserve judgment on some of the provisions of the Bill until they are in possession of the results of the consultation of public opinion, recommended by the Committee.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPINION

Pandit Malaviya is glad that the Bill has been recast very much on the lines he had suggested when it was considered by the Assembly, but he thinks that the proposal to make marriages of girls below the age of fourteen punishable under the law will rightly rouse much opposition among orthodox Hindus He urges that the age should be fixed at eleven so that the much-needed law may be passed with the support of all sections of the community. Even if twelve be fixed as the age below which marriages shall be punishable a section of orthodox opinion may be reconciled to it. The question of raising the minimum age beyond twelve should be left to greater spread of education and of ideas of social and physical well-being among the people. The Pandit is strongly opposed to the provision of imprisonment as punishment for contravention of the law. At any rate, he would not provide imprisonment even as alternative punishment during the first few years of operation of the new law.

MR. SINHA'S QUOTATION

Mr. Kumar Ganganand Sinha considers that twelve should be the minimum age for the marriage of girls, and quotes a resolution adopted by the Sanatana Dharma Sabha, under the chairmanship of Pandit Malaviya, in support. If any legal protection be necessary for girls in respect of the consummation of marriage, that may be afforded, says Mr. Sinha, by further raising the age of consent. At a time when a large number of people regard marriage as a sacrament, it is necessary to put the marriageable age low, and await the success of the new law before further raisng the minimum age.

RAISE THE MINIMUM AGE TO 16.

Dewan Chamanlal wishes, on the contrary, to raise the minimum age to sixteen in the age of girls, and further suggests that the punishment provided for those who perform child marriages should be deterrant, and that power should be taken to compel the registration of all marriages —A. P.

SIMONITES VISIT PRESIDENT PATEL

NEW DELHI, Mar. 26.

Colonel Lane Fox and Mr. Cadogan, members of the Statutory Commission, who are now in Delhi, called on the Hon. Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly, at his residence this morning.—A. P.

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NEW YORK LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

tentious character of the question under consideration. The Civic Club is composed of a number of very intelligent and liberal-minded Americans who have always stood for advanced and sympathetic views in dealing with national and international problems.

HOMAGE TO HAKIM AJMAL KHAN.

On the evening of February 10, Indian residents of New York gathered at the Ceylon India Restaurant to pay homage to the memory of the late Hakim Mohammed Ajmal Khan. The chief feature of this gathering was the fact that every religion and province and political view was represented there. Students, merchants, writers, labourers all assembled to join in an act of obeisance which they all felt was their common duty. Hakim Ajmal Khan belonged to the whole of India, and not alone to the Muslims. The Chairman, Mr. B. K. Roy, called upon the present writer to read a sketch of Hakim Sahib's life which Mr. Andrews had prepared a few years ago and which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of Dec. 30, 1927. This done. the representatives of different provinces of India, Marathas, Bengalees, Madrassees, Ceylonese, Punjabis, and one after another stood up and described their personal knowledge or experience of Hakim Sahib, and all of them emphasised the unique character of the deceased as the outsanding fact. All bore witness to his utter honesty, integrity of character, and devotion to the cause of Hindu Muslim Unity. The chief point in every speech was the realization of the fact that unlike most of our other leaders Hakim Sahib was entirely free from, nay, incapable of, communal prejudice. Mahatma Gandhi and Hakimji were the only two outstanding personalities in India who could be so described. A few words by your correspondent who had had the honor of being Hakim Sahib's personal Secretary during the critical days of 1919 and 1920, were followed by a stirring though solemn address by Mr. Syud Hossain. Like the other speakers Mr. Hossain testified to the greatness of the deceased by quoting instances of Westerners who had met Hakim Sahib and whose lives were transformed by that contact. Mr. Syud Hossain ended with a plea that the nation honor Hakim Sahib's memory, by emulating his character and creating as many persons as possible who would walk into the footsteps of the departed leader. A letter received from Dr. Felix Valyi, an Orientalist of renown who represented France at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in 1926, was read out by the Chairman. Mr. Hossain in the course of his speech read out a letter from Mr. Bomanji of Bombay, at present in New York. The meeting closed with the passing of a resolution of condolence conveying to the widow and son of Hakim Sahib, the sense of grief and sympathy felt by the Indians here.

MR. FELIX VALYI'S TRIBUTE.

The following is the text of both letters:—
Mr. S. R. Bomanji said: "I regret very much I will not be able to attend the meeting in memory of our great countryman Hakim Ajmal Khan. Under a very simple and modest exterior there burnt a noble soul of very wide and enlightened sympathies which those who came in contact with him could not but help noticing. His death at this particular juncture is a bigger loss to the cause of communal peace than is even to his community, who who will find it very hard to replace him. In private life he was a most devoted friend and I shall indeed miss him very much." The letter of Dr. Felix Valyi is as follows:—"My dear Rezmie, I have just received your card informing me that a meeting of the Indian residents of New York will be held at the Ceylon India Inn.... in honor of the memory of the great spiritual personality of India, the late Hakim Mohammed Ajmal Khan of Delhi. As an engagement which it is impossible to break, prevents me from attending your meeting may I beg you to convey to the meeting my deep sorrow and compassion for India and the world for the loss of one of the greatest and noblest men among us, whose profound wisdom and heart contributed more than all the so called statesmen to the spiritual glory of Asia? Hakim Ajmal Khan's portrait with his signature in his handwriting hangs on the wall before me as I am writing to you: the sweetness of his soul expressed in the sweetest voice I ever heard during my life-time, made a real impression on the 64 most prominent European scholars and leaders of Thought and Action who came to the Great Hakim Ajmal Khan on the 9th of May 1925, at the European Centre of the Carnegie Endownment in Paris, when I had the privilige and the pleasure of introducing Hakim Ajmal and Dr. Ahmad Mukhtar Ansari to the audience which assembled to honor the two great leaders of India. Hakim Ajmal Khan made short speech in Urdu. translated by Dr. Ansari into English and interpreted by me in French, which asked the leaders of the Occident to help the leaders of the Orient in organiding World Friendship and World Reconciliation by spiritual means, without violence, without prejudice of race or creed. The University of Paris, the famous Sorbonne, represented at our public function by one of the noblest minds of France, Prof. Henri Lichtenberger promised on behalf of the French Intellectual World to help the Elites of Asia in their noble work. Far from vulgar politics, the Elites of the Occident tried to approach the Elites of the Orient in a spirit of understanding and appreciation

Hakim Ajmal Khan may be far from us now, but his spirit is certainly living among us. Those who lived for a great cause, for a noble purpose, never die. The immortality of the soul if it means anything to the modern world, means the immortality of great men in the memory of mankind. In that meaning the immortality of Hakim Ajmal Khan is insured for eternity in the soul of India, and in the soul of all those who knew him and his wonderful work in Delhi, all over the world.

"With my deepest sorrow and compassion, my dear Rezmie, and love to all, Yours very sincerely: Felix Valyi."

A SUGGESTION TO SIR TUKOJI RAO.

A correspondent writes:—

I have read with great interest in your issue of 23rd instant Mr. Talpade's communication concerning Lady Tukojirao's illness in which he draws attention to the advisability of consulting Dr. E. J. Treasuryvala of Waterloo Mansions, Bombay, before the undergoing of any surgical operation for appendicitis from which Lady Tukojirao is said to be suffering.

I can endorse Mr. Talpade's suggestion as I have had personal knowledge of Dr. Treasuryvala's skill and abilities in curing without operation very obstinate and serious cases which as a rule are dealth with surgically.

I can speak from my own experience as I know Dr. Treasuryvala for many years having been treated by him at a time when my own condition of health was very serious and had not yielded to the usual known allopathic methods of treatment.

At the time I was periodically called upon to attend the Military Pensions Medical Boards and the question was raised as to why I was in Dr. Treasuryvala's care instead of under Army Hospital treatment.

On pointing out that nothing approaching Dr. Treasuryvala's treatment could be obtained in any such institution and on the Army Medical Board finding that I was getting well they sanctioned the payment of Dr. Treasuryvala's fees for the long course of treatment my serious case required.

I am of the firm belief that had I not been treated by Dr. Treasuryvala I should not have been cured and in the good condition of health in which I am now.

I know from my own case and from other patients of his that he is most resourceful, zealous and devoted to all those who are so fortunate as to be under his care.

THE PARSI GLOBE CYCLISTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

of honour already cast into oblivion. One of them has settled in a foreign land where he, perhaps, wisely bethought himself of his future. But the other two are in Bombay,—Keki Pochkhanawala and Nariman Kapadia. The former gave over only after accomplishing the American tour owing to purely domestic misfortunes. The latter was very similarly circumstanced. When the Marker Party met them in Teheran they had already achieved two of the thrilling items, in their exploits. Silent and effective patrons of sportsmanship with no thought of pushing forward the ego in the process of helping the cause of others should turn their thoughts to, and not unwittingly imply a slight on, the two young worthy heroes. Substantial recognition can be organised by men like Dr. D. F. Cama and his colleagues whom circumstances and a generous nature have placed beyond suspicion of self-exaltation.

MARIANI TONIC WINE.

Dr. G. GAUNTERLET, Deputy Professor at the Faculty of Medicine at Bordeaux, Director of the Biological Laboratory in the higher study school of Paris, says

"He who has tried Mariani Wine will not stop drinking it."

Can be had of all chemists or from
THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)
Grant Road & Girgaum, BOMBAY.

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NEW AGENCY
AT MIRAJ
PRICE ONE ANNA.
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BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, cure to remove Impotency.
ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (O), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.
TESTIMONIAL
Hon. Col. D. Dawespolly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THEIR "NEW LOUD-SPEAKER"

GAINING PUBLICITY THROUGH GENEVA CONFERENCE

SOVIET PRESS GRATIFIED

LONDON, March 25.

Riga.—The Soviet Press is very much gratified at the publicity gained through the Geneva Conference for disarmament and prospects of further opportunities for reaching the masses through Geneva which Communists facetiously describe as "Our new loud speaker."—Reuter.

PREPARING FOR SWARAJ

(Continued from page 8.)

giving franchise to every person whose educational qualifications were not below matriculation or its equivalent.

"Besant and Shiva Rao" were against giving franchise to graduates as such because members of governing bodies of universities had already been included.

"Joshi" was of opinion in regard to classes (v) and (vi) that only members of the Councils of the Bar, Medical Practitioners' and Engineers' associations should be electors.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

Central Legislature—Lower House.

Every citizen of India who has reached the age of 25 years and complies with the provisions of the electoral law for the Lower House prevailing for the time being, will be eligible to stand as a candidate for membership of the Lower House.

Upper House.

Every citizen of India who has reached the age of 30 years and complies with the provision of the prevailing electoral law for the seats will be eligible to stand as a candidate for membership of the Upper House.

"J. Nehru" would prefer the age limits of 21 and 25 for the Lower and Upper House respectively.

Provincial Legislatures.

Same as for the Lower House of the Central Legislature.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURES.

1. The Lower House of the Central Legislature should consist of 750 members with provision to increase the number if necessary on an uniform population basis.

2. The Upper House should consist of 250 members.

3. In the Provincial Legislatures as a general rule there will be one member for every 100,000 population. Provided that in a province with a population of less than 10 millions there may be a maximum of 100 members.

ELECTORATES.

The Committee is of opinion that it is not practicable at this stage to go into the question of electorates for the various legislatures. This must be left over till the Conference has decided upon the other points. "Srinivasa Iyengar" was of opinion that each constituency should have at least 2 members. Other members expressed no opinion on this point.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Committee recommend that the following articles be incorporated in the Constitution of the Commonwealth as the fundamental rights of the people:—

1. All powers of Government and all authority, legislative, executive and judicial, are derived from the people and the same shall be exercised in the Commonwealth of India through the organisations established by or under, and in accord with, this constitution.

2. No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered or confiscated save in accordance with law

3. Freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion are, profession and practice of religion are, subject to public order or morality, hereby guaranteed to every person

4. The right of free expression of opinion, as well as the right to assemble peceably and without arms, and to form associations or unions, is hereby guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public order or morality, or the law relating to defamation for the time being.

5. All citizens in the Commonwealth of India have the right to free elementary education, and such right shall be enforceable as soon due arrangements shall have been made by competent authority.

6. All citizens are equal before the law ad possess equal civic rights

7. There shall be no penal law whether substantive or procedural of a discriminative nature.

8. Every citizen shall have the right to a writ of "habeas" Such rights shall not be suspended except by an Act of the Central Legislature in case of war or rebellion.

9. No person shall be punished for any act which was not punishable under the law at the time it was committed.

10. No corporal or other punishment involving torture of any kind shall be lawful

11. There shall be no state religion for the Commonwealth of India or for any province in the Commonwealth, nor shall the State either directly or indirectly endow religion or give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status

12. No person attending any school, receiving State aid or other public money shall be compelled to attend the religious instruction that may be given in the school.

13. No citizen shall by reason of his religion, caste or creed be prejudiced in any way in regard to public employment, office of power or honour and the exercise of any trade or calling.

14. Every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations made in that behalf.

15. Men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.

Members' dissenting notes to Declaration of Rights.

"Article 1: Vijiaraghavachariar, Mohamad Ali, Sarojini Naidu, Shuaib Qureshi and J. Nehru" were of opinion that it should be stated that the sovereignty of the Commonwealth belonged to he people and was inalienable and indivisible. "Vijiaraghavachariar and Shuaib Qureshi" wanted to add also that it was imprescriptible.

"Article 2: Vijiaraghavachariar and Mohamad Ali" wanted to replace this article by article 7 of Vijiaraghavachariar's draft or by the provision in the United States Constitution relating to searches of private houses. They were of opinion that detailed provisions should be laid down in regard to all such searches. In the article as adopted "Srinivasa Iyengar and Vijiaraghavachariar" wanted to add at the end "and by duly constituted courts of law."

"Article 3: Mohamed Ali" wanted to add "popagation" after profession.

"Articles 8: Mohamad Ali" was opposed to suspension of "habeas corpus" under any circumstances.

"Article 15: Shuaib Qureshi" was against women franchise.

"Vijiaraghavachariar" desired the inclusion of Articles 12-17, 24-29, 31, 36, 28, 39, 40 of his draft constitution.

"Vijiaraghavachariar, Ansari, Pathik and J. Nehru" desired that it should be stated that there would be no death sentence except in case of treason against the State.

"Srinivasa Iyengar was of opinion that the following articles should be added and if necessary the Hindu Law be modified to that extent.

"All castes are hereby decared and guaranteed to be on a footing of perfect equality, no superiority or inferiority of any caste and no hierarchy of castes shall be recognised or given effect to by the State for any purpose".

"The State shall not treat or allow to be treaated any community in India as an untouchable community but shall recognise it as having the same status as other communities".

"J. Nehru" agreed with this proposal.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS BETWEEN CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

The Committee is of opinion that

1. The Central Government and the Provincial Government should each have.

(i) Exclusive power in certain matters (ii) Concurrent powers in certain other matters (iii) The Central Government alone should have residuary powers.

2. Special provisions:

In case of disagreement between the Central and Provincial Government on the question of powers each Government shall appoint members to constitute a committee which shall be presided over by the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court who in case of an equalty of votes, but not otherwise, shall be entitled to vote. The decision of the committee shall be final.

A similar method of settlement of disputes should be adopted in case of interprovincial disputes.

"Vijiaraghavachariar" dissented from both these decisions.

Regarding the special provision mentioned above, "Srinivasa Iyengar and Jayakar" prefer that the disputes be settled by the Supreme Court but they agree to the above proposal. "Kunzru" to ensure fair rent and fixity of tenure to decide and did not agree to the committee. "Mulaviya" was of opinion that in case of a dispute the view of the Central Government should prevail.

The Committee agreed that the distribution of powers between the Coutral and the Provincial Legislatures should be as given in Appendix C attached to this report.

RIGHTS OF LABOUR AND PEASANTRY.

The Committee were of opinion that the following articles should be incorporated in the constitution:

1. Freedom of combination and association for the maintenance and improvement of labour and economic conditions is guaranteed to every one and for all occupations. All agreements and measures tending to restrict or obstruct such freedom are illegal.

2. No breach of contract of service or abetment thereof shall be made a criminal offence.

The Committee further agreed to recommend that

1. Parliament shall make suitable laws for the maintenance of health and fitness for work of all citizens, securing of a living wage for every worker, the protection of motherhood, welfare of children, and the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and unemployment.

Agricultural Tenants.

2. Parliament shall also make laws to ensure fair resnt and fixity of tenure to agricultural tenants.

"Joshi" was of opinion that the right to strike should be definitely recognised.

"Besant" did not agree to fixity of tenure.

INDIAN STATES.

The Committee were of opinion that the relation of the Indian States to the rest of India should be determined in accordance with the following principles:—

1. The constitution of India must comprise the Indian States as India cannot be split up into two or more parts independent of each other.

2. On the establishment of the Commonwealth, the Central Government of the Commonwealth shall have the same position, powers and obligations in regard to the Indian States as the present British Government. The Commonwealth shall respect the treaty rights of States and shall enter into negotiations with each State or with any group of States with a view to their fuller participation in the common political, economic and social life of the Commonwealth.

3. The manner in which this fuller participation shall be effected will be determined by agreement between the Commonwealth and the Government and people of the State, subject to the suzerainty of the Commonwealth and the control by the latter of foreign relations, defence and like matters. On such an agreement being arrived at the State will be entitled to adequate representation in the Central Legislature of the Commonwealth.

"Besant" disagrees with paragraphs 1 and 3 above.

"Malaviya" is of opinion that the words "and people" in paragraph 3 should be omitted as, among other reasons, they are inconsistent with paragraph 2.

LANGUAGE.

The language of the Commonwealth shall be Hindustani written either in Devanagri or Urdu Script.

CITIZEN.

The word "citizen" wherever it occurs in this constitution means every person:

(a) who was born or whose father was either born or naturalized within the territorial limits of the Commonwealth and has not been naturalized as a citizen of any other country; (b) who is naturalized in the Commonwealth under the law in force for the time being.

Explanation.—No person who is a citizen of a foreign country can be a citizen of the Commonwealth unless he renounces the citizenship of such foreign country in the manner prescribed by law.

"J. Nehru" wishes to state that although he has expressed his agreement with and dissent from some matters dealt with in this report he has a fundamental objection to the basis on which the constitution is sought to be drafted. He is of opinion that it should be made clear that the constitution should establish a democratic socialistic republic in India. He also thinks that territorial elections should as far as possible give way to elections by economic units. Even if this cannot at present be done to any large extent, a beginning should be made wherever practicable. Representation by economic units will not only ensure real and effective legislatures representing the life of the country and every interest therein, but will also automatically do away with the problem of communal representation.

"Chamanlal" agrees with the above.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
SHUAIB QURESHI,
Secretaries.

Delhi, March 8th, 1928.

(To Be Continued.)

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: ARIES

If to-day is your birthday, you possess a master mind, and a master key too that would unlock the gates of the earthly paradise. Thus the master key is used by you for good purposes only, and never for the work done by the nocturnal knights of jemmy, saw, file and crow-bar. You hit the nail very well on the head, whether the head be that of a demand for grant by Sirear Ma-bap, in a Council such as "miscellaneous" or the head of a scape-grace, or a delegation, or even that of a coffin. When you are convinced that a mistake has been made by you, consciously or unconsciously—very few gentlemen make mistakes willingly in these days, you'll admit!—you seize the first opportunity to make ample amends for it: exactly like our worthy C.-in-C., Sir William Birdwood, who took the first opportunity of explaining—not "explaining away"—his absence, and even went to the nice tea-party which was held in Vithalbhai's honour, and talked freely, short of an actual embrace, as if they were great pals of their school-days and had met each other after ages! Your greatest stumbling-block, the besetting sin, is, in common with many abler mortals than your self, that of living beyond, far, far beyond, your limited income. The result is that you are a debtor the very day you receive your pay. In fact, in spite of your drawing your salaries of a couple of months in advance, supplemented by the loans from accommodating friends, and debiting the office for conveyance charges, a pretty amount every month which would even be greater than your pay, you are a perpetual beggar! Though the wolf is kept from the door, two-footed wolves of your Shylocks you are unable to keep at arm's length; and their dunnings, rather howling and yelling, will rend the purdahs of your hall, and they will cry to your Bibi for relief, but her ornaments and jewellery would, years ago, be the property of pawn-brokers. So, beware of a first-rate scandal and resort to economy of the type advocated by Dr. Viegas in the Bombay Corporation.

HEADACHES ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION

Get rid of the poisonous waste matter in your stomach and bowels. That is the way to cure headache.

Remember, too, that headache is only one of the many evil effects of Constipation. If your bowels do not act regularly, your whole system is poisoned.

There is one safe and certain way to keep the stomach clean, bowels active and blood pure, and that is the regular use of

LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS

Your nearest chemist sells Little Laxaliver Pills in sealed bottles, at such a moderate price that all can afford them.

NERVOUS DEBILITY
LACK OF VITAL FORCE
IMPOTENCE
PREMATURE OLD AGE
SPERMATORRHOEA &c.

If you or your friend suffer from any of the above mentioned complaints, just select one Aksir from the following and get rid of it. For further particulars write for free book 'Manhood lost and regained' sent to married people. All medicines are prepared under the supervision of PT. THAKUR DATTA SHARMA VAIDYA Inventor of world renowned 'Amritdhara' and specialist for diseases of manhood.

Aksir No. 50.—This is the king of all tonics. It gives such an energy, strength and vitality which no medicine yet known can give. It manifests its virtues in a very few days. It makes you strong, valiant, manly and gives you strength, vigour and vitality. The very first day you will know its good effects. Price:—30 Pills Rs. 14; 15 Pills Rs. 7; or less 2 Pills per Rupee.

Aksir No. 1.—Like Aksir 50 it cures all forms of manly debility and rejuvinates lost vitality. It makes weak men strong, virile and potent and gives natural manly control. Those who cannot pay for Aksir No. 50, should order this atonce.
Price:—64 Pills for Rs. 4 only. Sample As 8.

Aksir No. 12.—Those suffering from Prematurity will find this a unique curative, like other such medicines it does not affect a man's vitality, but along with increases it.
Price Rs. 3 for 60 Pills; Sample Re. 1.

Aksir No. 40.—A very useful thing for students and celibates to cure dreams.
Price Re. 1. Sample As. 4.

Aksir No. 27.—Two pills with milk will make one feel afresh.
Price 60 Pills Re. 1. Sample As. 8 only.

Aksir No. 34.—A splendid cure for spermatorrhoea. Cures completely in a short time. Price 32 pills Rs. 2. Sample As. 8. For 24 B, which is also a brain and heart tonic.
Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs. 1-4.

Aksir No. 15.—Makardhwaja the greatest tonic of the Vedicshastras Rejuvinates, and gives health and long life.
Price Rs. 50 per tola. Rs. 4/4/- per masha.

Aksir No. 26.—(gold burnt.) Tones up the whole system, brain and heart and is also a sexual Tonic.
Price Rs. 80/- per tola. 1 masha Rs. 7/2/-.

Tila No. 14.—There is hardly any Tila which possesses the magic qualities of our No. 14. It blows the spirit of life into weakened and impaired tissues and muscles and gives enjoyable strength and vigour to them.
Price Rs. 6. Sample Rs. 3.

Tila No. 1.—Those who cannot pay the price of Tila No. 14 should use this tila which, too, will cure all complaints mentioned in No. 14 though in a longer time.
Price Rs. 5. Sample Rs 1-4.

KUSHTAS or BHASMAS of Gold, Silver, Steel, Cinnabar, Arsenic are used in sexual diseases and they can also be had from the Pharmacy.

Postal & Teleg. Address:—AMRITDHARA 29, LAHORE.
Bombay Agents:—MASTER, MASTER & Co., Merchants, Pirbhoy Building, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA MAHILA PARISHAD

AN APPEAL FOR HELP

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All India Mahila Parishad has issued the following appeal to the public:—

The education of women and reform in that society is admittedly the supreme need of the hour. In days gone by our social civilization compared most favourably with all other civilizations of the land and people from far and abroad considered Bharat Varsha as their master and need to sit at its feet to acquire knowledge. Bharat has now fallen in a deep, dark and abysmal pit of ignorance and misfortune and the condition of its women is by far the more deplorable. It is the bounden duty of all lovers of the land to extricate the land from the trammels of deep-rooted prejudice and rotten practices to achieve its lost glory and honour and the reform of womanhood cannot be assigned a second place in the struggle of general uplift and no one can help feeling sympathy with all movements connected with it.

The All India Mahila Parishad has now decided to hold its session in the month of April in Moradabad U. P. and women of eminence and worth are expected to take part in the deliberations and discussions and to deliver lectures to enlighten the women on the subject of their duties and reforms in their fold.

Such large gatherings are a boon to the cause of womanhood and will be considered by all well-wishers of the sex as the best medium of their uplift. All are therefore expected to take interest in the success of the Session.

Every one knows that this is the concern of one person and to achieve success in such cases is not within the might of a single person

It is therefore hoped that in the name of their women all generous persons will extend a helping hand by contributing their mite.

The death has occurred of Samuel Clowes, Member of the House of Commons.

The death has occurred of Viscount Colville.—Reuter.

Phone your Want
and
For Sale advts.

Don't put off using a "Bombay Chronicle" advt. just because you haven't time to come to the office. Step to your phone and dictate an advt. by wire. Several advts. are sent to The "Bombay Chronicle" by telephone.

Courteous operators will take your advts. they cost the same as when paid in advance.

Find tenants—find buyers—find help or employment—recover lost articles.

These and many other things can be accomplished by the use of The "Bombay Chronicle" advts.

The cost a trifle.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

WORLD PROTESTANT MISSIONARY CONFERENCE

IMPOSING SCENES IN JERUSALEM

LONDON, March 25.

Jesuusalem.—The Mount of Olives slopes on which had been erected special camps. presented an astonishing and impressive sight at the opening of the Conference of the Protestant Missionary forces all over the world. Two hundred and forty representatives of 51 countries were present. Half of the delegates hailed from young native churches of India, China, Japan, Africa and the Philippines. John Mott an International leader of the Y.M.C.A. opening the conference defined the object as stock-taking of the crucial conditions of missionary work all over the world drawing attention to the importance of Christianity to define its attitude towards the new national groups developing racial consciousness. He hoped that the conference would promote a united policy for the older and younger churches and enable the western impact on the rest of the world to have a Christian background. He expressed the opinion that if this had been the case in the past, there would have been few race problems and complaints of unequal treaties and exploitation of native labour.—Reuter.

SOCIETY OF N. SRA: DA PIEDADE DABUL

In rememberance of the anniversary of of the late Dr. D. G. Dalgado of Assagao, Goa, and in fulfilment of one of the conditions of the Trust Fund of Rs. 25,000 left by the deceased in charge of the above charitable Institution, a Requiem Mass was offered by the Society for the repose of his soul on 21st instant at the Church of St. Fransis xavior, Dabul and new clothes distributed to all its poor. Very Rev. J. N. Coutinho who presided at the distribution of the clothes recalled to the minds of the recipients the noble act of charity which was being done in the name of the deceased every year and exhorted them to always pray for the soul of the donor.

The NEW CAR

INTRODUCING A FINE CAR IN THE LIGHT CAR FIELD

THIS entirely new car surpasses the accepted standards of light car accomplishment; sweeps aside all boundaries of price class; establishes a new standard of acceleration, speed, power and smoothness. Heretofore the following characteristics have been combined only in expensive cars.

Speed—better than a mile a minute.

Acceleration—5 to 25 miles per hour in high gear in 8½ seconds.

Endurance—this car will travel all day at 50 miles per hour without strain on motor or chassis.

Riding comfort—flexible springs and four hydraulic shock absorbers permit comfortable travel at high speed over the roughest road.

Roadability—this car's low centre of gravity holds it snugly to the road on an unbanked turn even at high speed.

Power—in deep, loose sand with the front wheels cramped and from a dead stop, the car will turn in a tight circle, forward or reverse, without effort.

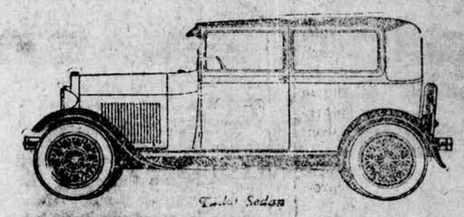
Effective braking—the instant response of mechanical, four-wheel brakes with dual control ensures positive braking for any emergency.

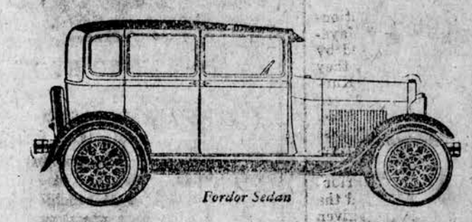
Positive steering control—A relaxed hand on the steering wheel will hold the car steady in loose sand and over bumpy roads. Turning radius 17 ft.

Economy—25-35 miles per gallon of petrol, plus the well known economies of Ford car maintenance.

Appearance—coach work of pleasing proportions, tastefully finished in an extensive range of colour combinations of durable satin lacquer.

Quietness—Vibration in the engine is practically negligible. New final drive is exceptionally quiet. Double-ply anti-squeak tape, asphaltum treated fabric and hardwood blocks between body and frame minimize body noises.


Tudor Sedan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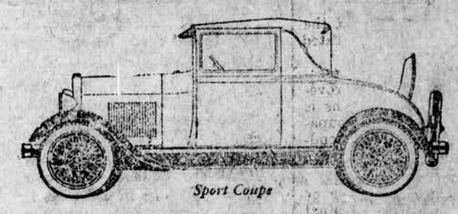
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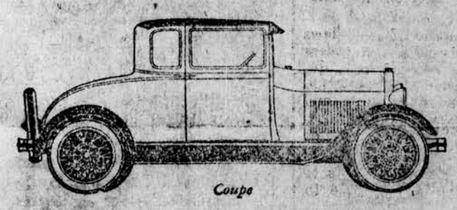
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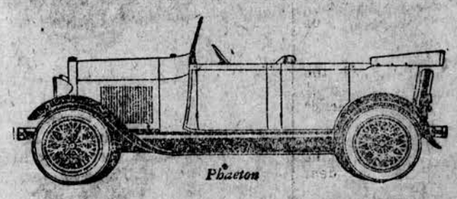
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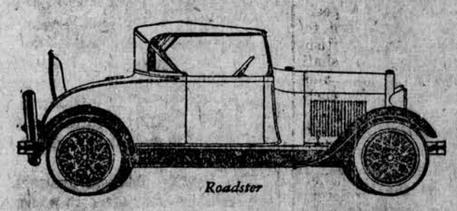

Roadster

Engine—At 2200 revolutions per minute the new four cylinder engine develops 40 H. P. This revolution speed is low for such power and sets an entirely new standard for light car speed and acceleration, enduring quality and operating economy.

Engine lubrication—Combination of pump, splash and gravity feed thoroughly lubricates all frictional surfaces regardless of road grades.

Cooling system—Combination water pump and Ford thermo-syphon system doubly insures ample radiation. Engine warms up quickly but will not overheat.

Electrical system—The new Ford designed distributor is placed on top of engine permitting direct connection to spark plugs by means of short bronze bands. The single coil is protected by a water proof case. Co-incidental lock on ignition circuit is theft proof. The powerful starting motor and dependable generator are both of Ford design.

Clutch and transmission—Patterned after the famous Lincoln, these units give an operating ease never before found in moderate priced cars. The nine plate multiple dry disc clutch and the selective transmission are designed to make shifting of gears remarkably easy and simple. Getaway, equal to any car made to-day, is just one of the many advantages. Three speeds forward and one reverse. All gears are made of heat-treated chrome alloy steel. The only light car in which transmission shafts are mounted on ball and roller bearings.

Rear axle—The axle shaft itself carries no weight as the ¾ floating principle places the weight of the car on the axle housing. Flexible roller bearings minimize rear wheel friction. A Torque Tube drive and spiral bevel gear are additional features.

Springs—Transverse semi-elliptic design. Relieved of all driving strain, they perform the sole function of cushioning road shocks. The transverse type of spring helps to prevent a large amount of frame distortion, makes four-wheel brake operation more efficient, gives easier steering and reduces unsprung weight.

Chassis lubrication—Alemite-Zerk pressure system.

Motor

Make and Model—Ford "A"
Four Cylinders—Bore 3⅞"; Stroke 4¼"
Unit Construction
Pump and Thermo-Syphon Cooling
Pump, Splash and Gravity Lubrication
Single Coil Distributor Ignition
Sliding Gear (3 speed) Transmission
Multiple 9 Plate Dry Disc Clutch
Crankshaft—Statically and Dynamically Balanced.
High and Low Speed Jet Carburetor (hot-spot manifold)
Aluminium Pistons
Oil Indicator
Two Blade Aeroplane Type Fan
Bakelized Fabric Timing Gear
Carbon Chrome Nickel Alloy Valves
R. A. C. Rating 24.03 H. P. – Actual Developed H. P. 40 at 2200 R. P. M.

Equipment

Automatic Windshield Wiper (Closed Cars)
Rear View Mirror
Speedometer
Dash Light
Petrol Gauge
Ammeter
Combination Tail and Stop Light

Performance

60 Miles Per Hour
40 Miles Per Hour in Second Gear
Acceleration—5 to 25 M. P. H. in 8½ Seconds
25-35 Miles Per Gallon Petrol Consumption

Equipment

Motor Driven Horn
Starter
Foot Accelerator
One Piece Windshield
Sun Visor
Thief Proof Ignition Lock
4 Hydraulic Shock Absorbers
Wide Range of Colour Options

Chassis

4 Wheel Brakes — Mechanical Internal Expanding Type with Automatic Equaliser
Springs—Transverse Semi-Elliptic
Drive—Torque Tube, Gears—Spiral Bevel
Rear Axle—Three-Quarter Floating
Full Crown One Piece Fenders
Gravity Feed Fuel Tank
Ignition Wires Enclosed in Flexible Steel Tubing
Steering Gear (irreversible)—Worm and Sector Type
Acorn Design, Nickel Plated Headlights
5 One-Piece Steel Spoked Wheels
17½" Steering Wheel
Alemite-Zerk Pressure Lubrication
Body and Chassis Insulated to Prevent Noise
Wheel-Base 103½ Inches
Turning Radius—17 Feet
Tyre Size—30 x 4.5
Road Clearance —9½ Inches

Ford

23 YEARS OF PUBLIC PREFERENCE

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY TUESDAY MARCH 27 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co When you think of Insurance.

PENAL CODE FOR ANIMALS.

SAMPLE OF MEDIAEVAL JUSTICE

ARRAIGNING ANIMALS BEFORE COURT

NO EXEMPTION FROM CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

This article sets out to sketch one example of mediaeval topsy-turvydom (writes W Branch Johnston, in the "Nineteeth Century)". It is the custom—not without its amusing aspects—of hauling animals before a human court and subjecting them to human jurisdiction; a custom astounding enough perhaps, yet logical—commonsense, even—when it is borne in mind that the mediaeval inherited from the world of ancient learning, not as a popular tradition, but as an axiom of science, the belief that animals employ the same thought process and are actuated by the same motives as man.

Aristotle's "History of Animals" contains much that helps to explain the mediaeval point of view, as also does Pliny's "Natural History." According to Pliny, the elephant worships the stars, possesses a sense of justice, and enjoys on impulse towards mercy. the lion, besides being courageous, can be grateful, though the lioness is cunning in the extreme in concealing her amours with the leopard; the crocodile opens its jaws wide so that its teeth may be picked by a friendly bird; and fishes indulge in all sorts of wily devices to escape the hooks and nets of anglers.

CLAIMS BY SCIENTISTS.

Such authorities as these did but give sanction and permanence to a belief which survived the break-up of the Roman Empire and, like so many other errors, permeated the Dark, and wholly credulous, Ages and permeation was doubtless the more easy and complete since the philosophy of th Druids and other cults formidable in early western Europe seems to have attributed a soul to every object, animate or inanimate, in Nature.

Nor did the Christian Fathers attempt even to question this axiom of classical science; on the contrary, Holy Scripture afforded them ample support in its continued belief, and even St. Basil the Great, a Churchman who was also scientist, observes 'in Nature a thousand reasons for believing in the marvellous.' He reasserts therefore, the ability of animals to cure their own ailments and their power of foretelling the future. Sheep and goats can predict danger; the bear heals his wound by filling it with mullein, (a plant belonging to the "Scrophulariaciae"), the fox with droppings from the pine tree, the tortoise with majoram, the serpent with fennel.

Seven or eight centuries later we find frequent discussion, not as to the accuracy of the main contention (that is subject to no trace of doubt), but rather on its implication. One writer declares that animals have souls; a second that they have, not souls, but intelligences; a third that they have neither souls nor intelligences, but judgment and discretion. One scientist tells how dolphins are able to distinguish between a drowning man who has eaten dolphin flesh and one who has not, saving the second by bringing him to land on their backs and leaving the first to perish miserably for his sins.

THE BISHOP'S THREAT.

Another scientist caps this with the story of a dog who reefs the sails of his master's vessel while his master hoists the tiller. A third describes a wonderful bird who sits on a tree in a tide-swept meadow and warns sheep when the tide is rising. And so on the atmosphere as it were, is already charged with theory. all that remains is to translate theory into practice. For if anima's are endowed with virtually human intelligence (or souls, or judgment,) it is only logical and right that they should be amenable to the discipline of human law.

And at the same time, an accompanying tradition on the more practical side is not incompatible with the theory just outlined: according to the customs of the Greeks, Romans, Celts, Teutons, Slavs and other Aryan peoples, an animal which had caused serious damage to property, or especially the death of a human being, was given up to the aggrieved party or to his relatives, plainly with the idea that (as had doubtless happened to human offenders in remote times) they might revenge themselves upon it.

In 1120 the Bishop of Loan, in northern France, threatened with excommunication the caterpillars and field-mice that had ruined the crops of his diocese, his action seems to be the earliest known of a kind which grew in popularity during the succeeding centuries, and which, though it degenerated into little more that a legal formula and finally into a legal farce, persisted until almost our own day. As late as 1688 Gaspard Bailly, of Chambery, in Savoy, was able to publish a learned theme defending the trial, ecclesiastical or criminal, of animals and animal pests, giving forms of indictment, modes of pleading, and other interesting details. In the preceding century Barthelemey Chassanee, of Lyons, had dealt exhaustively with the same subject: and Chassanee's was not a name to be lightly regarded in the matter, since it was as advocate in an animal trial that he had first won fame.

RATS SUMMONED TO COURT.

The rats of the diocese of Autun, in Burgundy, having gone great damage to crops in the canton of Lucanay, were summoned to appear before an ecclesiastical court; and Chassanee was briefed for the defence. When they did not appear at the first hearing he pleaded that not some but all the rats of the diocese ought to be included in the summons, since it was impossible to draw distinctions between them. The court thereupon adjourned in order that the necessary amendments might be made and the fresh indictment read in every parish.

At the next hearing Chassanee pleaded that, because all the rats had been summoned, including the sick, the aged and the infirm, time must be allowed them to assemble from distant parts; again, therefore, the court adjourned. At the third hearing he asked for, and obtained, a further adjournment on teachnical grounds: and at the fourth hearing, his clients being still absent, he ventured to remind the learned judges that the summons to court implied full protection in reaching the court, and that what was actually preventing the rats from attending was nothing less than mortal fear of the cats belonging, amongst others, to the learned judges themselves. He therefore called upon the court to bind over all the cats in the diocese to good behaviour. After a long consideration of this point, the judges, while fuly admitting its legality, could not see their way to adopting the course suggested, and adjourned the case "sine die."

THE PROCEDURE.

It was chiefly with pests of various sorts—caterpillars, grasshoppers, rats, mice moles, snails flies, or weevils—that ecclesiastical courts had to deal. On a pest manifesting itself, the inhabitants of the threatened villages or owners of the threatened crops would lodge a complaint, and the court, after listening to the evidence of experts on the damage and possibilities of further damage, appointed on the pest's behalf a counsel or "procureur." Did the counsel fail to show that the animal or insects were acting within their rights, they would be summoned to appear before the court, the summons being declaimed on three succeeding Sundays at all points frequented by them. The documents were, of course, drawn up with precise legal formality and contained a detailed description of the 'wanted' animals thus one instance rats are described as 'dirty animals in the form rats, of a greyish colour, living in holes.'

THE COURT DECREE.

Even as late as Chassanee's day the defendant; were supposed always to appear in person and not by proxy-although in the case of insects he does suggest that their advocate could reasonably put in a plea of incompetency. But even so, thay they might still find themelves condemned "absente reo," after a warning had been issued to them to quit the ground they occupied; often the court compelled the inhabitants of the complaining villages to provide alternative accommodation. If, after every chance had been given them, they chose to disobey and to remain where they had settled, they could be anathematised or ex-communicated yet in general the courts were chary of resorting to extreme measures, lest perchance their thunders fell upon deaf ears: in some cases where excommunication was actually pronounced the animals are said to have grown fatter and juicier than ever.

Occasionally, however, luck seems to have favoured the prosecution; a remarkable instance of this took place at the little Provencal town of Contes in 1508. The defendants were caterpulars who apparently scorned the alternative accommodation offered them; and the court, after nearly a year of argument, decided that excommunication must be pronounced. A priest, at the head of a long and earnest procession chanting hymns and reciting prayers, made his way to the ravaged fields; he was on the point of reading the dread sentence when from every quarter the caterpillars were seen advancing upon him. Head to tail, with an almost military precision of formation, the caterpillars allowed themselves to be escorted to the field that had been set apart for them; and never again, so far as can be judged from the records of Contes, did they give trouble.

A LENGTHY TRIAL.

Sometimes, it would seem, the length of the triall wearied the defendants to desperation. In 1545 the beetles of St. Julien-de-Maurienne, in Savoy, were summoned to court. The case dragged on until, in the middle of it, the beetles disappeared. The protracted mixture of theology and law to which (though by proxy) they had been treated was forthwith abandoned; nor was it resumed until forty-two years later, when a second beetle plague took place. Unfortunately the record of the resumed trial breaks off without revealing the end of the story.

But, when all is said and done, the easiest and most satisfactory method of ridding oneself of animal pests was the prompt payment of church tithes and dues; and it may perhaps be inferred that the townsfolk of Arles in 1622, when drastic measures had to be taken against a pest of caterpillars, were no more gracious in the acquittal of their debts to the Powers-that-Be than are we to-day in the settlement of incometax.

Arles, indeed, indulged in such trials with some frequency. several occurred between 1545 and 1596. At a typical one, held on a pest of grasshoppers in 1565, the defending counsel pleaded, though unsuccessfully, that since the grasshoppers had been created by God they must eat what was necessary to them; and the prosecution carried its case by quoting the serpent in the Garden of Eden and other Scriptural animals that had incurred penalties for their misdeeds. The grasshoppers were ordered to abandon the territory they had hitherto occupied, with the threat of anathema should they refuse.

For some reason of other the custom of arraigning animals before justice was especially rife in France; a century ago French antiquarian, M. Berriat St. Prix, compiled a list of ninety-nine such trials; only eight of them took place a good many others have been brought to light in village records or departmental archives; but, again, partically all of them are in France. The majority seem to have occurred in Burgundy, Province, and the district surrounding Paris, though they are known also to have taken place with varying frequency elsewhere.

THE WORST OFFENDERS.

Swine, cows, and asses appear to have been the worst offenders in the earlier criminal courts, ponies in the later, and caterpillars, and snails in the ecclesiastical; but most surprising is the fact that the number of trials apparently increases, not during the topsy-turvy Middle Ages, buut throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and reaches its climax in the seventeenth century.

It is, however, the earlier and criminal trials that provide the moure amusing reading; after the fifteenth century the tendency is to forego the full penalties of the law, and the condemnation of the animal is tantamount merely to the infliction of damages upon its owner—assuming that it has one. When the narrowness and overcrowding of the old-time street, either in village or in town, is borne in mind, the opportunities for animal mischief appear almost unlimited; for animals of all kinds complicated an already urgent traffic problem, and the beasts of those days seemed to have been less tame than those of our own. At least, murder is the commonest charge under which they made their appearance in court.

CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

Perhaps the most vivid picture of the execution of an animal comes from Falaise, in Normandy. In 1386 a sow ate certain portions of the child of a labourer; and the sow was condemned to suffer publicly a similar multilation. Her foreleg and part of her face were therefore sliced away, and the animal was then hanged by the executioner in the public square and before a concourse of people. The judge presided on horseback with feathers in his hat, while the father of the child was compelled to attend by way of teaching him to take better care of his off-spring. But most amazing was the culprit herself, who, when she was brought to the gallows, was dressed like a man in waistcoat, breeches and gloves, and wore a human mask before her snout.

Could farce be carried further? Yet the trial and condemnation of animals are declared to have continued in France till 1845; and an eminent French folklorist asserts that more recently he has seen wolves hung from trees at crossroads by country folk, through whose unconscious agency history was repeating itself. Even to-day in parts of Provence cultivators practise a private ceremony known as the Excommunication of the Caterpillars in which they sprinkle the borders of a field overrun by the pest and call in a loud voice for the caterpillars to betake themselves elsewhere. And at Levroux,, in the Department of Indre, a puublic ceremony intended to rid the countryside of maybugs has only fairly recently been discontinued.

RAIN-MAKING BY 'PLANE

BUT NO ORDERS FROM BRITAIN

While British farmers are being deluged with rain, those in South Africa are obliged to considder ways and means of inducing some to fall. To these farmers and fruit growers the lack of rain means ruin..

The Cape, Administrator, who has been visiting some of the stricken areas tells heart-rending stories of homes deserted and of once happy, smiling valleys now desert wastes.. In some parts of South Africa no rain has fallen for four years, and it is not surprising that some of the keenest minds in the Union are devising methods to pierce whatever clouds there be in order to induce rain to fall.

FLYING "WITCH-DOCTORS."

The question of forcing rain from the heavens is not new. Several methods have been tried. Native races believe their witch-doctors can produce rain, and Lady Dorothy Mills tells how she was once startled to hear loud peals of thunder rolling along a limitless expanse of blue sky. The natives believed one of their witch-doctors had produced the thunder, and Lady Dorothy herself could give no satisfactory explanation.

Even more amazing was the experience of the Alberta farmers in 192. A Californian named Hartfield so convinced the farmers of his power to produce rain that they raised the sum of £2,000 to secure his services. A contract was drawn up in which Hartfield, known as the "rain-maker,' agreed to produce rain over the normal fall of two inches for three months. For every inch of rain over the normal Hartfield was to receive £1,000, with a limit of £2,000, whatever the results.

A special hut was erected in one of the loneliest spots on Chappice Lake, and nobody was allowed near. On taking up his duties he gave a definite promise that he would produce rain in six days, but heavy rain began to fall on the third day. At the end of the three months he had fulfilled his contract and drew his cheque for £2,000.

The South African growers, however, are tackling the matter in a more scientific manner. An Anti-Drought Association has been formed for the purpose of carrying on propaganda to persuade the Union Government to make the inducing of rain a national charge.

BURSTING THE CLOUDS.

Based on meteorological theories, they believe a steady supply of rain can be forced from the clouds. Their methods is to go up above the banks of cloud by aeroplane and fire into the dense mass a myriad of sand particles, electrically charged. Experiments have been made successfully on white clouds, and both rain and snow have been produced.

The dense black clouds, where the thunderstorms lurk, are a different proposition. Here an incalculable amount of electricity will be let loose by the bursting of the cloud, and anything may happen to the occupants of the 'plane. But drastic remedies are necessary.

The intrepid spirits who are going to face these dangers are Mr. C. A. Galbraith, an orange grower, and Mr. C. K. Hall, a mining engineer. They are asking that the Union Government grant one million pounds to carry on the work continuously. So far, the Government has only been persuaded to the extent of one aeroplane and one pilot.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LD:

The official Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., in liquidation) in the course of a statement to the press says that he has submitted to the Court his 31th half-yealy (1st July 1927 to 31st December 1927) report and with the authority of the Hon. the Chamber Judge, he has issued a statement from which we cull the following: —

During the period under report the creditors of the company having been paid in full and the list of the shareholders who have paid Rs. 15/ per share having been completed the Liquidator got an Order from the Court to declade and pay a 1st dividend of annas ten per share to such shareholders who have paid Rs. 15/ per share and accordingly the same is being paid from the 15th day of January 1928.

Many shareholders have returned the dividend warrants incomplete inspite of clear instructions on the dividend warrant. Hundreds of dividend warrants are being returned by the Dead Letter Office every day owing to change of addresses by the shareholders and not intimated to the liquidator and such Dividend warrants are again delivered to the shareholders who attend the office or write to the Liquidator for same by quoting their allotment letter Number."

He further states:—

The dividend warrants will be accepted by the Liquidator and payment thereot will be made on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays only and that the shareholders are requested to forward their dividend warrants to him enclosing the allotment letter and application deposit receipt without which or in the absence of an indemnity letter in case the same are lost no payment will be made. A form of the indemnity letter can be had at his Office on application. The shareholders are also requested to quote always Allotment Letter Number or Dividend Warrant Number when inquiring.

DEVELOPMENT HOUSING

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In reference to my two letters that you so kindly published recently in your widely circulated paper, I am glad to state that both Mr. Nariman, M.L.C., and Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C. have promised to move in the matter in right earnest, in the next session to be held in Poona, as it is too late now to amend the discrepancy, which is brought to light, and which reflects no credit on the part of highly paid officials of Government, as the omission of 1,71,150 square yards, even at Rs. 2/ per square yard, will cause of heavy loss of Rs. 34,23,000.

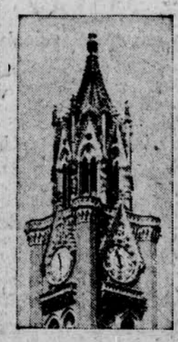
What is now required is, final arrangements for police patrol both by day and night, and to direct the Commissioner of Police to employ extra police, both foot and mounted, for a patrol duty and recover the charges through the Development Department. As per my suggestion the maximum cost per month would come to Rs. 4,150 or nearly Rs. 50,000. a year, while the saving to be effected will come to more than (five lakhs) Rs. 5,00,000. The Development Deparnment has to suffer now, a loss of Rs. 5,54,000 and more, on account of 3290 vacant rooms, of which not less than 6712 are at Worli. More details about this scheme will be explained at the next Meeting of the "Bombay" Tenants' Welfare Institute on Tuesday 3rd April 1928, when, an interesting lecture will be delivered on "How to establish Tenants Home Rule and Economic Swarajya, without British Control" and it is hoped, that all the nonofficial members of the Bombay Legislative Council as well as the members of the Municipal Corporation will be good enough to attend in time, at the Good Life League Hall, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road, Bombay.—Yours, etc.

NARAYANRAO KULKARNI.

Under the Clock

(BY SIMPLEX.)

TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1928.



By being civil, Sir John Simon has been able to worm his way into the President's box in the Assembly. He sat there flanking himself with the agenda papers. Sir John expressed himself in terms of high appreciation touching the Assembly's agenda.

• • •

Major Cadogan, who crumpled his agenda papers while fanning, entertains a poor opinion of the business in the Assembly. "The agenda papers", he said, "could with advantage be printed on stiffer paper or the business enlarged to suit Indian conditions, especially on the approach of summer." "The Assembly agenda is too slim", agreed Colonel Lane-Fox. "The position of the British Parliament is different, for after all East is East and West is West. I mean to draw the attention of the British people to this agenda matter, since it signifies the clash of interests in Asia."

• • •

The Governor of Bombay says: "A Brighter Bandra." People who have to pierce the maladorous belt of atmosphere there, through local trains, foolishly hope that it would means a less noxious exit. Science has failed in that remedy.

• • • • •

No stigma attaches to the retail-seller who has notified me about wireless facilities, in a welter of bad spelling. For instance he tells me that the following could be got cheap:—

WIFELESS LICENCES.

• • • • •

This Licence is occasionally in request and the licensees are numerous enough to form a Trade Union in Bombay.

• • • • •

The "Times of India's" Delhi correspondent says that Congressmen are grieved that they could not give the Simon Ramblers the biggest reception of the season in Delhi. Congressmen long to entertain Sir John Simon, but by their own folly they couldn't give him a historic reception. The "Times" correspondent suggested to the gentlemen in harrowing grief that they should put the money in the Poor Box. Only a rupee was found apparently from a Scotch enthusiast; apparently, because it was counterfeit and bore deep tooth-marks on it.

• • • • •

Sir Provash Mitter gives us a clear idea of the scope of Ministers in India:—

Charges had been levelled against them that they had no policy. But under the present Constitution, he pointed out, in this diarchical system the Ministers could not have a policy of their own.

Though they are not free to have a policy of their own, they make free with the tax-payers' money.

• • • • •

The "Bengalee", which now acts as toady-in-ordinary to Sir Proyash Mitter, is thrilled as the great man talks piffle about water-supply:—

Sir Provas spoke without the bravado of his opponents; he spoke, in fact, with a modesty which another Minister would have found difficult to command in face of the hostility which confronted him. But without, perhaps, his being aware of it, he uttered a sentence which will make history.

He has made history by merely vapouring about water and discharging hot air.

• • • • •

I am sorry Lord Irwin has been so agricultural in his inclinations as to forget the chance of picturesque advertisement for himself in the political sphere. He gives prizes for essays on agricultural subjects. He should go higher. For instance, he should have an essay on: "It is the duty of every Minister to try and become an Executive Councillor." Neither Sir Chunilal Mehta nor Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah has any objection in serving as judges.

• • • • •

PLAGUE IN GUJRANWALA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Gujranwala, March 20.

It is the confounded sub-editor's mistake, of course in an anti-Government paper. The Royal Commission is understood to have left Gujranwala on 19th March.

• • • • •

The canard about Russian gold in India is believed only by Lord Sydenham. Reuter says that ten tons of gold has been shipped by Russia to England. The fear England will boycott it is ill-founded. In her fury, England is more likely to detain the wicked consignment.

• • • • •

Gloomy Youth (several times rejected): "I first thought of going to the Colonies—but now I think of drowning myself."

Unimpressed Damsel: "They say second thoughts are best!"

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